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X.—*A Sketch of the Vegetation of the Nicobar Islands.*

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(With Plates XII and XIII.)

The Nicobars form a link in the chain of islands that stretches up from Sumatra to the Arracan Yomah, and they are in all probability the remnants of a mountain-range that connected Sumatra (and more especially the Nias islands, where the same sandstone prevails as that of the Andamans and Arracan) and Arracan at a time when the sea covered the vast alluvial plains of the Ganges and the Indus, thus rendering Hindustan an island subsequently to its probable connection with Africa.

Geologically, the Nicobars are divisible into two groups, the southern and the northern. The former comprises Great and Little Nicobar with the adjacent islets and Katchall. It is characterised by the predominance of calcareous sandstones (Brown-coal formation). The northern group includes Nankowry, Kamorta, Trinkut,* Teressa, Tillangchong, Karnicobar, and the small islands near them. Alluvial deposits and plutonic rocks are the conspicuous feature here. This geological division admirably coincides with the general botanical appearance of the respective islands.† While the islands of the southern group are forest-clad from the bottom to the top, the forests on the northern group are restricted to the plutonic rocks and to the slopes and dells of the older alluvium, while the hilly plateaux and ridges are covered with park-like grass-heaths.

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* Trinkut is not entirely composed of raised coral-reefs as Dr. Hochstetter has stated, but has grass-heaths in the centre, the presence of polycistina-clay being thus indicated. It is a very flat island, barely 50 feet. above sea-level in the interior.

† This sketch relates to the islands of Katchall and Kamorta only, sickness having prevented me from extending my explorations to the other islands. A review of the more interesting peculiarities of the Nicobar vegetation is to be found in Trimen's Journal of Botany, 1875, p. 321 sqq.

Botanically, we have to consider the following rocks and soils as influential :—

1. Plutonic and metamorphic rocks, which crop out only in a few localities and are very subordinate.

2. Calcareous sandstones, which cover by far the greater part of the southern group.

3. Raised coral-reefs much broken up and intermingled with calcareous sand and vegetable mould.

4. Calcareous sea-sand, or blown sand, consisting of minute rounded fragments of shells and corals.

5. Polycistina-clay, which covers the greater part of the area on the northern group. It is very light and siliceous, and remarkable for the absence of alkalies. Locally it is ferruginous and of a red colour, and in this case usually accompanied by fossil sea-weeds.

6. Marine silty clay at the debouchures of rivers, more especially in sheltered bays and shoals.

Dr. Rink and Dr. Hochstetter have already been struck by the close coincidence of the vegetation with the underlying rocks on these islands; and although a close examination of this relation revealed to me many important exceptions, we must be guided in all phytogeographical matters not only by the consideration of climatic influence but as much also by that of the influence of soil.

As the climate is a tropical moist one, identical with that of most Malay islands, and the elevation of the hills too small to affect vegetation, the influence of the soil naturally becomes more conspicuous and marked. Owing to the uniformly damp climate deciduous forests have ceased at this latitude, although deciduous trees are not unfrequently interspersed, especially in sunny localities. Evergreen trees thus form the bulk of the forests, and even the beach-forests, sunny forests growing on calcareous sand, are studded with evergreens, so that the deciduous trees become quite subordinate. I have distinguished the following kinds of vegetative combinations on these islands :—1. MANGROVE FORESTS. 2. BEACH FORESTS. 3. TROPICAL FORESTS. 4. GRASS-HEATHS. 5. MARINE VEGETATION.

Cultivation is little represented, being restricted to small patches of cleared land usually at some distance inland from the villages.

1. MANGROVE FORESTS.

The mangrove-forests of all tropical Asia are so uniform, not only in external aspect but also in their botanical character, that it is hardly necessary to enumerate their constituents. They occupy, as already indicated, chiefly the silty debouchures of the rivers, and are most fully developed in the quiet bays, and more especially along the channel that separates Kamorta from Nankowry. *Rhizophora mucronata* and *Bruguiera mucronata* form usually the bulk of these forests on the Nicobars. Owing to the smallness of the rivers, and to the consequent narrowness of river-alluvium, the variety of these forests distinguished by me as 'tidal forests' is not developed, although localities are met with, on the banks raised above tidal mark, which partake of the same character.

2. BEACH FORESTS.

The beach-forests, or dune-forests, as Dr. Junghuhn, in his excellent account of the vegetation of Java, has more appropriately called them, are restricted to the beaches of fine calcareous sand which stretch along the shores where the hills do not interfere. The islands being in a rising condition, the formation of beaches is favoured to a greater degree than at the Andamans and elsewhere, and some of them extend as far as half a mile inwards. They necessarily form narrow, often crescent-shaped strips, and abruptly terminate where the raised coral-reefs commence. The trees here stand apart and are light-loving ones, and of these the cocoa-nut-palm forms the principal constituent, no doubt much encouraged in its dense growth by cultivation. The outskirts of these dunes are usually marked by a few long-creeping plants, such as *Ipomoea pes-caprae*, *Vigna lutea*, *Ischaemum muticum*, *Thouarea sarmentosa* locally on Katchall, *Ipomoea littoralis*, etc. To these succeed a number of small trees or shrubs, which appear from the sea like a dense hedge; these are chiefly the glaucous-looking *Scaevola Koenigii*, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, *Tournefortia argentea* (especially on the southern group), *Paritium tiliaceum*, *Sophora tomentosa* locally, *Crinum Asiaticum* with a plantain-like trunk up to 3 feet high by nearly a foot in thickness, and others. Then follow *Calophyllum inophyllum*, *Hernandia peltata*, *Glochidion calocarpum*, *Eugenia Javanica*, *Sterculia mollis*, *Premna integrifolia*, *Erythrina Indica*, *Pongamia glabra*, *Desmodium umbellatum*, *Macaranga Tanarius*, *Heritiera littoralis*, *Cynometra bijuga*, *Ficus retusa*, *Thespesia populnea*, *Peltophorum ferrugineum* scantily, *Cycas Rumphii*, *Vitex negundo*, *Atalantia macrophylla*, *Claoxylon molle* and *C. longifolium*, *Afzelia bijuga*, *Barringtonia speciosa*, *Odina wodier*, *Ficus hispida*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Guettarda speciosa*, *Dracaena linearifolia* in abundance, *Excoecaria Agallocha*, *Semecarpus heterophyllus*, *Barringtonia racemosa*, *Ochrosia salubris*, *Cerbera Odallam*, *Briedelia glauca*, and others. The shrubby vegetation consists chiefly of *Morinda bracteata*, *Callicarpa longifolia*, *Cordia subcordata*, *Breynia racemosa*, *Securinega obovata*, *Allophylus Cobbe*, *Tabernaemontana Nicobarica*, *Leea sambucina* and, locally, *L. grandifolia, Pluchea Indica, Clerodendrum inerme,* intermingled with a young growth of trees and climbers, such as *Cyclea peltata, Canavalia virosa, Caesalpinia nuga* and *C. Bonduc, Wedelia scandens, Ipomoea Turpethum, Entada scandens, Anodendron, Ipomoea campanulata,* here and there a rattan, *Colubrina Asiatica, Derris scandens* and *D. uliginosa,* several species of *Vitis, Flagellaria Indica, Stenochlaena scandens, Modecca Nicobarica,* etc. On the ground chiefly grow *Ischaemum muticum* in abundance, *Centotheca lappacea, Oplismenus compositus, Remirea maritima* locally, *Euphorbia atoto, Aerva lanata, Eranthemum succifolium* very commonly, *Ophiorrhiza mungos* chiefly from the base of the cocoa-nut-palm, *Kyllingia monocephala,* the white-spiked variety of *Cyperus umbellatus,* and a number of widely distributed weeds. *Cassytha filiformis* often quite covers the shrubbery, while the trunks of the trees are seen to be clothed with *Dischidia Bengalensis* or *D. nummularia, Pothos scandens,* or with some *Hoya.* Orchids are here numerous on the branches of the higher trees, *Dendrobium crumenatum* and *Luisia* particularly so. The stems of the trees are covered with lichens, especially those of the cocoa-nut-palms, which are literally clothed by them and by a few acrocarpous mosses (chiefly *Octoblepharum, Macromitrium*), while a few ferns (amongst them *Davallia parallela* and *D. heterophylla, Polypodium phymatodes, P. quercifolium,* and *P. adnascens)* also find a favourable station between the rugged scars of this same palm.

As these dunes are the principal seat of the villages, there spring up, around the huts of the natives and often far away from them, a number of trees, shrubs, and weeds, which are with difficulty distinguished from the surrounding indigenous vegetation. Most of them can hardly be said to have been planted but rather to have sprung up of themselves. Such are *Citrus Hystrix* and *C. nobilis, Bixa Orellana, Carica papaya, Ricinus communis, Psidium guava, Triphasia trifoliolata, Capsicum frutescens, Solanum melongena, Lagenaria vulgaris,* etc.; also such weeds as *Ageratum conyzoides, Vernonia cinerea, Digitaria, Eragrostis, Solanum nigrum, Datura, Amarantus viridis;* and sometimes *A. Gangeticus, Sida acuta, Urena lobata, Scoparia dulcis, Cassia occidentalis, Blumea lacera, Ocymum sanctum, Euphorbia pilulifera, Paspalum conjugatum, Eleusine Indica,. Gynandropsis pentaphylla,* etc., etc.

3. TROPICAL FORESTS.

The tropical forests occupy a large (say, about one-third of the whole) area of the islands of the northern group, while they are so greatly developed in the southern group as to leave only a small fraction for the other forests (mangrove- and beach-forests). I am obliged to divide them into two groups, namely, (i). *Coral-reef Forests,* and (ii). *True Tropical Forests,* growing on elevated ground.

(i). *Coral-reef Forests.*—These forests occupy, as the name indicates, the raised coral-reefs which usually stretch out behind the dunes, and are sometimes of comparatively large extent. The substratum being calcareous and of a very permeable nature, these differ greatly in their constituents from the true tropical forests. They form masses of pretty low evergreen trees overshadowed only by a few species of lofty trees up to 120 feet high, which, however, are pretty numerous in individuals. Such big trees are *Eugenia occlusa, Alstonia spectabilis, Ficus Indica* and *F. retusa, Artocarpus pomiformis, Saccopetalum Horsfieldii, Garcinia speciosa,* and a few others not recognised by me. The smaller trees comprise chiefly *Orophea Katschallica* in abundance, *Glycosmis insularis, Aglaia argentea* and *A. Andamanica, Amoora ganggo, Cupania Jackiana, Olax imbricata, Apodytes Andamanica, Ixora Pavetta, I. weberæfolia* in abundance, and *I. brunnescens, Webera densiflora, Petunga Roxburghii, Morinda bracteata, Alchornea, Alsophila albo-setacea* here and there (usually clothed with mosses and *Trichomanes Filicula* and *T. muscoides*), *Mallotus acuminatus* and *M. muricatus* in abundance, and several others. Of the shrubs are especially conspicuous *Psychotria Nicobarica, P. tylophora,* and *P. Andamanica, Ixora Kurziana. Areca Catechu* is here so plentiful as to appear wild, but is, I believe, only planted or self-sown. *Pandanus Leram* usually accompanies the betel-nut palm. Of climbers, I observed chiefly *Griffithia curvata, Dinochloa Andamanica, Antitaxis calocarpa, Vitis lanceolaria* and other species, *Alangium Sundanum, Stenochlæna scandens, Freycinetia* in abundance, often accompanied by the fleshy *Pellionia procridifolia.* The soil-cover is scanty and chiefly consists of *Adenostema viscosum, Aglaonema simplex, Cyperus moestus ;* and a number of ferns, such as *Davallia speluncae, Vittaria elongata, Antrophium callaefolium, Asplenium macrophyllum,* and *Nephrolepis acuta* are observed as epiphytes, together with a number of orchids, especially *Saccolabium obliquum.* The coral-rocks are densely covered with a tamariscine *Hypnum,* and long garlands of *Neckera Lepineana* and of *Hepaticae* depend from the branches and trunks where the jungle is not too dark.

Where depressions occur in these upheaved coral-lands, fresh water collects and forms pools and swamps,* which dry up more or less during the driest months on these islands (March and April). These are filled then to several feet in depth with black vegetable mould, which is so soft that one sinks into it up to the knees. They cause a sort of swamp-forest represented by *Ficus Indica* and *F. retusa,* the plank-like compressed roots of which often extend far into it and afford the only firm footing; while on other islands *Pandanus Leram* takes possession of them. Little else grows on this black marshy ground except here and there a *Polygonum* or a *Helminthostachys. Lemna paucicostata* is often frequent here, and a *Najas* too was observed. These jungle-swamps are the natural reservoirs of drinking water for the Nicobarese, who simply dig a hole into the mould, wherein the water collects.

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* Dr. Rink has proposed a theory to explain the origin of these swamps in the raised coral-reefs. Similar jungle-swamps, often of large extent, occur in all Malay tropical forests on metamorphic as well as on alluvial formations, and are in my opinion only the result of rains, which drain into the depressions and carry quantities of vegetable mould into them until they silt up.

(ii). *True Tropical Forests.*—These forests grow on different substrata, and those growing on the calcareous sandstone of Katchall and of the other islands of the southern group will have to be distinguished from those which grow on polycistina-clay and on plutonic rocks. Having, however, for several reasons been prevented from exploring these forests on Katchall, I can only testify to the truth of Dr. Rink's statement that those of them which grow on the shady side of the ridges are, like those that grow on plutonic rocks, the loftiest forests on the islands and hence most difficult to explore; the south-west exposures, however, of these ridges on Katchall are covered by a stunted forest wherein the trees are not crowded, and which, to judge from the colour of rounded crowns, must be very poor in species.

The Andamanese bullet-wood tree *(Mimusops littoralis)* is frequent along the coast of Katchall, and I met with fallen trunks of it which measured 80 feet clear stem by 10 to 12 ft. in girth.

I will, therefore, restrict my remarks solely to the tropical forests as they are represented on the polycistina-clay of Kamorta. This island is formed chiefly of this clay, while only the extreme S. W. part (hills about 1,000 feet high) consists of plutonic rocks. The forests, however, do not cover the whole of this formation, but abruptly terminate just below the top of the hilly plateaux, although two broad strips of tropical forest cross the whole island. The trees at the upper limit rather suddenly become stunted, as if unfavourable exposure had checked their growth and given them the appearance of having reached the limit of tree-growth. The cause of the abrupt demarcation of these tropical forests and the grass-heaths on the very same substratum remains a mystery to me. Above all the trees, however high, a palm towers majestically, and in such quantity as to form, as it were, a palm-forest above the other trees. This is *Areca augusta.* The lofty or large trees (many of which, however, become quite stunted at the outskirts of the forest bordering the grass-heaths) are chiefly the following:—*Artocarpus peduncularis* and *A. pomiformis, Radermachera Lobbii, Eugenia occlusa, Sterculia campanulata, Symplocos leiostachya, Ternstroemia macrocarpa, Trichospermum Javanicum, Garcinia cornea, Orania Nicobarica* in abundance, *Ficus Indica, F. chrysocarpa,* and *F. retusa, Gonystylus Miquelianus, Sapindus montanus, Terminalia* sp. near

T. catappa, Dillenia pilosa, Calophyllum spectabile, Elæocarpus, Albizzia stipulata plentifully, *Gardenia resinifera, Nauclea excelsa, Alstonia macrophylla, Cryptocarya ferrea, Litsaea foliosa.* Amongst the smaller trees the following are conspicuous :—*Arthrophyllum Blumeanum, Ixora weberaefolia, Polyphragmon flavescens, Maesa ramentacea, Cinnamomum obtusifolium, Barringtonia racemosa, Sideroxylon attenuatum, Fagraea racemosa, Myristica corticosa, Antidesma puncticulatum* and *A. persimile, Aporosa microstachya, Briedelia tomentosa, Artocarpus integrifolia* locally, *Villebrunea sylvatica, Macaranga gigantea, Croton argyratum, Ryparia caesia, Pittosporum ferrugineum, Sterculia hyposticta, Evodia Roxburghii, Dracaena Griffithii, Parastemon urophyllus, Buchanania platyneura, Albizzia bubalina* and *A. fasciculata, Rhodamnia trinervis, Mussaenda macrophylla, Eugenia claviflora, Garcinia calycina, Dracaena linearifolia, Glycosmis insularis, Anacolosa puberula, Apodytes Andamanica, Ochna Andamanica, Leea sambucina, Erioglossum rubiginosum, Gnetum gnemon, Champereya gnetocarpa,* and, locally, *Pandanus Leram. Areca Catechu* here grows quite wild, especially in the lower and more marshy localities. *Alsophila albosetacea* is often met with, but always in few individuals only. The most frequent climbers are *Dinochloa Andamanica, Zizyphus subquinquenervis, Vitis lanceolata, V. pedata,* and *V. repens, Derris thyrsiflora, Heptapleurum ellipticum, Dioscorea glabra, Smilax polyacantha, Uncaria pilosa, Jasminum acuminatissimum, Anodendron paniculatum, Erycibe paniculata, Elaeagnus arborea, Gnetum macropodum, Calamus Andamanicus* and several other rattans, *Freycinetia insignis* and another species ; besides, *Uvaria micrantha, Salacia* and *Hippocratea, Griffithia curvata, Blumea riparia, Embelia microcalyx, Parsonsia spiralis, Ipomoea vitifolia* and *I. Nicobarica, Stenochlaena scandens* and *Lygodium circinatum. Pothos scandens* and *Gymnopetalum heterophyllum* often creep up the trunks of the trees. Shrubbery is little developed, and as everywhere else, represented by the slender treelets already enumerated, young tree-growth, and rattans, especially a *Zalacca (?)* Of herbs are chiefly seen *Lasianthus laevicaulis, Hedyotis rigida* and *H. costata, Homalonema aromaticum* plentifully, *Aglaonema simplex, Amomum Fenzlii* plentifully, and some other *Scitamineae* which were in leaf only, *Maranta dichotoma, Adenostemma viscosum, Blumea myriocephala, Amaracarpus pubescens* (restricted to the plutonic rocks), *Corymbis disticha* here and there, and several grasses and sedges, like *Cyperus moestus, Hypolytrum latifolium, Scleria lithosperma* and *S. Sumatrensis, Oplismenus compositus, Panicum filipes, Kyllingia monocephala, Centotheca lappacea,* and, in more open localities, *Thysanolaena acarifera.* Ferns are plentiful but apparently not much varied as regard species ; those observed most frequently are *Nephrodium molle* and other species, *Nephrolepis acuta, Lindsaea tenera, Davallia speluncae,* and *Selaginella caudata.* On stems and branches of trees grow chiefly *Asplenium nidus* and *A. macrophyllum*, *Vittaria elongata*, and a number of orchids, like *Oberonia*, *Trichoglottis quadricornuta* frequently, *Phalaenopsis cornu-cervi*, *Pholidota imbricata*, and *Saccolabium obliquum*. Parasites were not observed, but *Henslowia erythrocarpa* was once met with. Owing to the darkness, mosses and liver-mosses are not well-developed here, but along the rocky courses of rivulets patches of *Fissidens* and *Hypna* occur.

Where clearings take place in these forests, *Scleriae* chiefly occupy the terrain, with other grasses, amongst which *Hibiscus Abelmoschus* is often observed.

4. GRASS-HEATHS.

The grass-heaths, as they have been called by Dr. Diedrichsen, occupy the hillocky plateaux of most of the islands of the northern group, and are physiologically equivalent to the "low forests" of Pegu, more especially with that variety of them in which the trees are more scattered. They form park-like grass-lands,* which are made up chiefly of *Scleriae*, *Eragrostis Zeylanica*, *Eriachne Chinensis*, *Rhynchospora Wallichii*, *Heteropogon contortus*, several species of *Fimbristylis*, *Imperata arundinacea*, *Spodiopogon* (very hairy) and the hairy *Sorghum muticum* (these two grasses grow chiefly on the outskirts of the tropical forests and at the bottom of the dells, where they attain a height of 5 to 6 feet), *Dimeria* locally, *Chrysopogon aciculatus*, *Eragrostis unioloides*, *Digitaria*, and *Cyperus polystachyus*. Of other plants associate chiefly *Gleichenia dichotoma*, *Lycopodium curvatum*, *Pachystoma senile*, which here has always rose-coloured flowers often colouring whole tracts red, *Eulophia graminea*, *Urena lobata*, *Triumfetta rhomboidea*, *Desmodium polycarpum* scantily and *D. heterophyllum*, *Pycnospora nervosa*, *Uraria lagopodioides*, *Lindsaea lanceolata*, *Hedyotis approximata*, *H. Wallichii*, and *H. graminicola*, *Evolvulus linifolius* scantily, *Euphorbia parviflora*, and some others. At the bottom of the numerous dells where rivulets not more than from 2 to 3 feet in breadth have cut courses from 4 to 5 ft. deep, the grasses naturally grow more luxuriantly and entirely hide the water. Such places are usually more or less swampy and in this case a great number of other grasses and plants appear, such as *Cyperus vulgaris*, *C. Haspan*, *C. Iria*, *C. pilosus*, and *C. dilutus*, *Fimbristylis miliacea*, *F. complanata*, *F. diphylla*, *Fuirena umbellata*, *Rhynchospora aurea*, *Scleria laevis*, *S. Sumatrensis*, and a white-fruited form of the last (these prevailing), *Pas-*

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* The northern parts of Karnicobar are for a great part covered by *Saccharum spontaneum*, and it seems that part of the grass-heaths of the northern part of Kamorta (where the wild buffaloes occur) is also covered by this grass. At least I am informed that coarse grass, cutting like a knife, occurs between Tring and Enaka. Those grass-lands which I visited above Tring and of the northernmost part of Kamorta are all the same as those of the southern part.

palum scrobiculatum and *P. flexuosum*, *Panicum colonum*, *Isachne miliacea* var. *humilis*, *Arundo Roxburghii* (usually occupying whole tracts where it occurs), *Ceratopteris thalictroides*, *Acrostichum aureum* here and there, *Blechnum orientale*, *Eriocaulon longifolium*, *Smithia sensitiva*, *Jussiœa villosa*, *Adenostema viscosum* var. *elatum*, *Hygrophila salicifolia*, *Limnophila hirsuta*, *Gonostegia hirta*, *Pouzolzia Indica*, and several others. *Lygodium scandens* and *L. pinnatifidum* are occasionally met with in the long grass. Small as these valleys are and often separated only by a low rounded ridge, they have often certain species entirely peculiar to themselves and recurring nowhere else. Such plants as I found only once or twice (but then often in quantity) are *Polygala leptalea*, *Crotalaria calycina* and *C. sericea*, *Blumea flava*, *Utricularia diandra*, *Dysophylla auricularia*, *Colocasia virosa* in large quantity, along with *Nephrodium propinquum*, *Isachne myosotis* and another species (of the habit of *Panicum miliare*), *Polypodium longissimum*, *Helminthostachys Zeylanica*, *Fimbristylis diphylla* var. *villosa*, *F. nutans*, and *F. globulosa*, *Rhynchospora filicaulis*, *Scleria lateriflora*, *Cyrtopera fusca*, *Thrixspermum amplexicaule*, *Blyxa Roxburghii*, and *Aneilema ensifolium*.

The shrubbery, more developed at the outskirts of the tropical forests, is scanty on these heaths and very poor in species, consisting chiefly of *Pittosporum ferrugineum*, *Polyphragmon flavescens*, and *Eugenia claviflora* (these three reduced to mere shrubs), *Melastoma Malabathricum* and a small procumbent form of it, *Helicteres obtusa*, *Rubus Moluccanus*, *Blumea balsamifera* (locally), *Vitex negundo* (rare), and an impoverished condition of *Gmelina asiatica*.

The trees are very scattered, and none of them exceed 30 feet in height. The bulk consists of *Fagraea racemosa*, *Aporosa glabrifolia*, *Antidesma Ghaesembilla*, and *Pandanus odoratissimus*, the last more along the swampy valleys and in them. *Casuarina equisetifolia* is seen, especially on the northern part of Kamorta. A stiff *Dendrobium*, a few ferns, as *Polypodium adnascens*, *Davallia solida*, *D. parallela*, etc., as also *Dischidia nummularia* and *D. Bengalensis*, are the chief, if not the only, epiphytes. Here and there one meets with small patches which have evidently been under cultivation at some time, as is indicated by the cucurbits (*Benincasa cerifera*, *Lagenaria vulgaris*, *Cucumis utilissima*, *Momordica* and *Citrullus*) that are still to be seen growing on them.

5. MARINE VEGETATION.

Katchall and Kamorta, the two islands which I had an opportunity of exploring, though separated from one another only by a narrow but deep channel about 8 miles broad, present very different shores: the former is encircled by fringing coral-reefs, while the latter is nearly free from them; the large amount of muddy deposit formed by the action of the sea upon the soft polycistina-clay of which the island is formed, being unfavourable to the growth of corals. As a consequence the marine vegetation of Kamorta is very poor, and the algæ chiefly found on its shores are *Zonaria* (small), *Hypoglossum*, *Bostrychia*, *Gongroceras*, and such like forms ; the numerous seaweeds found washed ashore having possibly all been brought from the submarine coral-reefs of Katchall and other islands. Of phanerogams, *Enhalus acoroides* is the only representative : this is a plant which grows chiefly in shallow waters at the debouchures of rivers, where it often forms whole submarine meadows, apparently little caring for the mud which is carried into the sea, and which often encrusts the whole plant. If we turn to Katchall, the marine vegetation assumes quite a different aspect ; not only are small *Sargassa*, *Zonaria* in large specimens, and other melanosperms richly represented, but some of the coral-reefs are so densely covered with numerous olive-brown, green (*Ulva*), and red seaweeds, that it is often difficult to disentangle the different species. Such is especially the case along the western shores of the island. On the submerged coral-reefs are found also the marine phanerogams *Halophila ovalis* and a *Cymodocea*, together with another plant having a very close resemblance to *Enhalus* but much smaller. Fragments of the *Cymodocea* can be seen floating in quantities ; which indicates the presence of turtles.

In drawing up the appended enumeration of the plants hitherto found on these islands, I have to express my sincere thanks to Hofrath Dr. Fenzl, Director of the Vienna Museum, who with rare liberality has not only forwarded to me the collections made by Mr. Jelinek during the stay of the Austrian frigate 'Novara' at these islands, but also presented to me a complete set of the duplicates. He has also entrusted to me Mr. Jelinek's MS. Journal, by means of which I have been enabled to note the localities and native names. These vernacular names I have given in the German mode of spelling adopted by Jelinek, as I thought it not advisable to alter them. During Mr. A. O. Hume's cruise round the Nicobars in 1873, a small collection of plants (chiefly leaf-specimens) was made by two native garden-collectors. Some of these proved new to the flora of the Nicobars or furnished additional localities ; they are all marked in the following list with "g. c." (garden-collectors).

A number of the plants included in the following list are taken from Dr. Diedrichsen's list. These are marked "*teste* D." between brackets.

ENUMERATION OF THE PLANTS OF THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.

DILLENIACEÆ.

1. DILLENIA PILOSA, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1872, 292 and 1874, 46, vix Roxburgh.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

N. B. The leaves of the Nicobar tree are 1 to 1½, in saplings up to 2, feet long, more broadly decurrent to the very base, and while young half-stem-clasping. I formerly identified this tree with Roxburgh's, but I now entertain great doubts as to the correctness of my identification, having ascertained that the insular species is a southern form, which is unlikely to extend so far north as Assam.

ANONACEÆ.

2. UVARIA MICRANTHA, Hf. and Th.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

N. B. *Uvaria cordata*, Wall. Cat. 6486, is still retained as a synonym of *U. macrophylla* in the Ind. Flora, although Miquel and I have pointed out that it is the typical Blumean *U. ovalifolia.* Hf. and Th. now refer some Bornean and Phillipine specimens to *U. ovalifolia*, Bl. I have not seen the Kew *U. ovalifolia.*—*Goniothalamus Malayanus*, Hf. and Th. is certainly identical with *G. Slingerlandtii*, Scheff. (not *G. Stingelandtii* as the authors of the Indian Flora call it).—*Melodorum prismaticum* Hf. and Th. and *M. rufum* (*Pyramidanthe rufa*, Miq.) are two very different species; the former has the leaves and the simply minutely granular carpels quite glabrous, the stalk very short, and the peduncles longer; while the latter has the leaves more or less tawny pubescent beneath, the carpels strongly rugose-verrucose, minutely tawny puberulous, and the stalk about two-thirds of an inch long.

3. UNONA DESMOS, Dun.—Katchall (g. c.).

4. POLYALTHIA LATERIFLORA, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1874, 52.—In the forests of the Nicobars (Stoliczka).

5. P. SP.—Not rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta. It is a small tree, with leaves similar to those of *P. Sumatrana* but broader and otherwise different. Flowers and fruits unknown.

6. POPOWIA PARVIFOLIA, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 324.—Kamorta, in tropical forests; also Karnicobar (Novara 153; Jelinek 42—*tabeleroi*, inc.) and Trice and Track (g. c).

N. B. The leaves of the Novara specimens are much larger than in mine and the berries 3—1-seeded.

7. ANONA MURICATA, L.—Cultivated near the villages of Kamorta and Nankowry, and probably elsewhere.

8. Orophea katschallica, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 323.—A common shrub or small tree, forming the chief undergrowth in the coral-reef-forests of the eastern parts of Katchall.—It comes nearest to *O. Brandisii.*

9. Saccopetalum Horsfieldii, Benn.—Scarce in the coral-reef-forests of the western coast (Modsha tapoo) of Katchall.

N. B. *Bergsmia Sumatrana,* Miq. Suppl. Fl. Sumatr. 389, = *Kingstonia nervosa,* Hf. and Th.

MENISPERMACEÆ.

10. Anamirta cocculus, W. A.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

11. Cocculus incanus, Coleb.—Frequent in cleared lands, shrubberies, and along the borders of jungles, etc., of Kamorta and Katchall; Nankowry (Novara 151; Jelinek 130—*mungdrum,* inc.) Trice and Track (Novara 152; Jelinek 176—*thé,* inc.)

12. Cyclea peltata, Hf. and Th., var. pendulina (*C. pendulina,* Miers Contr. III. 243).—Frequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; entering also the coral-reef-forests.

N. B. Dr. Diedrichsen also enumerates *Stephania* as a Nicobarese plant.

13. Antitaxis calocarpa, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 324.—Not unfrequent in the swamp-forests of Katchall.

NYMPHÆACEÆ.

14. Nymphæa sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

CRUCIFERÆ.

*15. Brassica juncea, L.—Apparently cultivated at Malacca, Nankowry.

N. B. *Cheiranthus parryoides,* Hf. and T. And. Ind. Fl. I. 132, = *Parrya nudicaulis,* Regel in Radde Ost. Sibir. 176 (*P. macrocarpa,* R. Br.; Hf. Ind. Fl. I. 131).

CAPPARIDEÆ.

16. Cleome viscosa, L.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

17. Gynandropsis pentaphylla, DC.—A weed around the huts of the natives in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

18. Cratæva macrocarpa, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1874, 195 and 1875, 324.—Rare in the coral-reef-forests of the western coast of Katchall.

N. B. *Capparis Hasseltii* in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1874, 70 is not Miquel's plant. It differs from it by the short (2—3 lin. long) gynophore of the one-seeded berry. My earlier name (*C. ambigua*) must therefore be restored.

VIOLACEÆ.

19. ALSODEIA BENGALENSIS, Wall.—Rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

20. ALSODEIA sp. Leaves only.—Katchall (g. c.).

N. B. *Viola Hookeri*, Thoms. in Hf. Ind. Fl. I. 183, is apparently the same as *V. glaucescens*, Oudem. in Miq. Ann. Mus. Lugd. Bat. III. 74.—All the localities (except the Kakhyen-hills) of *V. serpens* in my Contr. Burm. Flora in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1874, 72 must be referred to *V. Thomsoni*, Oudem. in Miq., l. c.

BIXINEÆ.

21. BIXA ORELLANA, L.—Like wild in the beach-forests of Katchall and Kamorta; entering also the coral-reef-forests; Karnicobar (Jelinek—*oak*, inc.)

22. RYPARIA CÆSIA, Bl.—Rather frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

The trees while young but already fruiting freely, have the leaves very large (up to one and a half feet long) and proportionally of a thinner texture and a laxer net-venation, which gives them a very different appearance.

N. B. *Roydsia floribunda*, Hf. Ind. Fl. I. 409, in note, = *R. Phillipinensis*, Turcz. in Bull. Nat. Mosc. 1854. 329 (Cuming 541).

PITTOSPOREÆ.

23. PITTOSPORUM FERRUGINEUM, Ait. (*P. Javanicum*, Bl. ?).—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta; freely entering the grass-heaths, where it becomes reduced to a mere shrub.

POLYGALEÆ.

24. POLYGALA TELEPHIOIDES, Willd.—Rather frequent on the grass-heaths of Kamorta but easily overlooked. Having now more carefully examined this species in nature, I consider it a good one. The flowers are whitish, but the keel upwards and the crest are of a beautiful lazuli-blue.

25. POLYGALA LEPTALEA, DC.—Here and there amongst the grass along rivulets in the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

N. B. *Xanthophyllum paniculatum*, Miq. Suppl. Fl. Sum. I. 393, must be cut out from the synonyms to *X. flavescens* in Hf. Ind. Fl. I. 209 and in my Contr. Burm. Flora in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1874, 79; it differs greatly in the tomentose ovary.

PORTULACACEÆ.

26. Portulaca oleracea, L.—A weed around the huts of the natives on the beaches of Kamorta and Katchall.

GUTTIFERÆ.

27. Garcinia speciosa, Wall.—Not unfrequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; also Nankowry (Novara 167; Jelinek 138—*pajua*, inc.)

28. Garcinia cornea, Linn.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta; also Nankowry (Novara 168; Jelinek 131—*pajua*, inc.)

29. Garcinia calycina, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bót. 1875, 324.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

N. B. Dr. Hooker (Journ. Linn. Soc. XIV. 485) wishes to correct a supposed error of mine in regard to No. 155 of Maingay's Collections, which I declared *(in litteris)* to be identical with *G. rostrata (Discostigma rostratum*, Hassk.). He points out, *inter alia*, a different *androecium.* Both the specimens of the above Maingayan No. in H. B. C. are females, and hence an *androecium* is here out of the question. The male flowers of *G. rostrata* are up to date still unknown,* and I cannot understand how Teysmann could have sent male specimens to Dr. Hooker, as it is a fact that the only tree in the Buitenzorg garden, upon which Hasskarl based his species, is a female one. Hence I must suspect that Dr. Hooker received *G. Merguiensis* from Teysmann, a male tree of which is cultivated in those gardens. Under these circumstances and after re-examination of the Maingayan specimens I hold to opinion expressed.

30. Garcinia (Xanthochymus) Jelinekii, nov. sp.

Arborea, glabra; folia oblonga ad elliptico-oblonga, basi acuminata, petiolo gracili circiter semipollicari suffulta, apiculata, 5—7 poll. longa, tenuiter coriacea, glabra, nervis lateralibus tenuibus subconfertis intra marginem anastomozantibus percursa; paniculæ fructigeræ cymiformes, glabræ, breviter pedunculatæ, petiolo circiter duplo longiores, terminales et laterales; sepala sub fructu 5, semilineam circiter longa, ovata, acuta, glabra; baccæ obovatæ v. sub-globoso-obovoideæ, cerasi majoris magnitudine, apice cum stigmate minuto impressæ, læves, 2—1-spermæ; semina 6—7 lin. longa, compressooblonga, lævia. Tillangchong (Novara 169; Jelinek 106).

31. Calophyllum Inophyllum, L.—Frequent in the beach-forests all along the coast of Kamorta and Katchall; also Karnicobar (Novara 166;

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* Miquel, however, seems to have known the male flowers of it, although all he says about them is that they are panicled.

Jelinek 39—*eheang* or *pi-jang*, inc.) ; *puyan*, inc. Katch.—Mr. Jelinek remarks that the Nicobarese build their canoes of this tree.*

32. CALOPHYLLUM SPECTABILE, Willd.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

33. CALOPHYLLUM WALLICHIANUM, Planch. and Trian.—Not rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

TERNSTRŒMIACEÆ.

34. TERNSTRŒMIA PENANGIANA, Chois.—Not unfrequent in the tropical-forests of Kamorta. A tree 70 to 80 feet high, of which I once met with a stunted individual in the grass-heaths.

N. B. *Gordonia excelsa*, Dyer in Hf. Ind. Fl. I. 291 (not of Blume) var. *a. pubescens*, Dyer, l. c., = *G. dipterosperma* (*Dipterospermæ* sp. Griff. Not. IV. 564). Blume's tree differs so much from the above in the long peduncles, large hirsute capsules, and in the texture and pubescence of the leaves, that it is difficult to understand how it could have come to be identified with the Khasi and Sikkim tree. *G. Singaporeana*, Wall., = *G. anomala*, Spreng. Syst. III. 126 ; Hf. Ind. Fl. l. c. 292 (*Camellia axillaris*, Roxb. in Bot. Reg. 349). This species again is certainly different from Blume's *G. excelsa*, and greatly resembles *Laplacea integerrima*, Miq. It occurs also in Penang, where the late Dr. Stoliczka collected it. Dyer seems not to have read the description in the Bot. Register, but to have relied solely upon the reduced figure when he recognised in it a S. China species. *G. Maingayi*, Dyer, is the same as Miquel's *Laplacea subintegerrima*, which again hardly differs from *L. aromatica*. As Miquel has already pointed out, the distinguishing characters of *Gordonia* and *Laplacea* are not reliable, and in *Eurya*, for example, the free or united styles are not even regarded as of specific value. *Kadsura pubescens*, Miq., is a very distinct species of *Actinidia*, allied to *A. callosa*, L. *Dilleniacea? nervosa*, Wall. Cat. 6635, from Singapore, = *Shorea sublacunosa*, Scheff. ; *Shorea macroptera*, Dyer, = *Sh. lepidota*, Bl. ; *Hopea micrantha*, Hf. = *H. Mengarawan*, Miq.

MALVACEÆ.

35. SIDA CARPINIFOLIA, L., var. ACUTA (*S. acuta*, Burm.).—A common weed in the beach-forests and in cultivated spots. (Novara 160 ; Jelinek).

N. B. *Sida amoena*, Wall. Cat. 1848 from Ava, which Masters doubtfully refers to *Abutilon fruticosum*, Guill. and Perr., has 12 carpels and is simply a small form of *A. Indicum*, Don.

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* I doubt this, for the Nicobarese cut the trees for their canoes far in the interior, while *Caloph. Inophyllum* is a shore tree. The timber of their boats more resembles that of *Artocarpus.*

36. Urena lobata, L.—A common weed in the beach-forests and in the grass-heaths of Kamorta and Katchall; also Karnicobar (Novara 162; Jelinek 46—*kassinyi*, inc.) and Pulu Milu (Novara, 161; Jelinek 188—*utschu*, inc.).

37. Hibiscus Abelmoschus, L.—Frequent in clearings and open shrubby spots in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

38. Hibiscus tiliaceus, L.—Common in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; on the first-named island it occurs also exceptionally in a few patches on the hills along the margin of the tropical forests; also Karnicobar (Novara 158 and 159; Jelinek 3—*taó kowa*, inc.); *imbon*, inc. Katch.

39. Thespesia populnea, Corr.—Common in the beach-forests, and generally along the whole coast of Kamorta and Katchall; also Karnicobar (Novara 125; Jelinek 75.—*matka*, inc.) and Tillangchong (Novara 126; Jelinek 89).

*40. Gossypium herbaceum, L.—Cultivated at Kamorta, and occasionally around habitations. Its growth on Kamorta (polycistina-clay) is very inferior; it should be tried on the coral-grounds of Katchall, etc., where it will thrive better.

STERCULIACEÆ.

41. Sterculia mollis, Wall.—Rather frequent in the beach-forests of Katchall; also Nankowry (Novara 165; Jelinek 145—*fó*, inc.).

N. B. I have now had an opportunity of ascertaining that the specimens of the *Sterculia* referred to *S. parviflora* in my Contrib. Burm. Fl. (Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1874, 117, sub 10) are a variety of the above. The true *St. parviflora*, Roxb., occurs in the Ava and Sylhet hills, but Masters' Malayan specimens have nothing to do with Roxburgh's species.

42. Sterculia hypösticta, Miq. Suppl. Fl. Sumatr. 399.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta. It is a treelet up to 20 ft. high, with stems of about an inch in thickness.

43. Sterculia longifolia, Vent. ?—In the tropical forests of Kamorta. Only leaves, hence the doubtful identification.

44. Sterculia campanulata, Wall. var. glabrifolia, leaves quite glabrous, cordate-rotundate. Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall, and there one of the loftiest trees.

45. Heritera Tothila, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1874, 118 (*H. littoralis*, Dry.). Common in the beach-forests of all the islands; Karnicobar (Novara 214; Jelinek 84—*kamtrad*, inc.).

46. Helicteres obtusa, Wall.—A most common meagre shrub on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

47. Abroma augusta, L.—Nankowry (Novara 154; Jelinek 172—*komopoang*, inc.).

48. Visenia Indica, Houtt.—Rather frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta; also Nankowry (Novara 168; Jelinek 168—*diam*, inc.).

N. B. *Pterospermum diversifolium*, Bl. (Hf. Ind. Fl. I, 367) is reduced by Miquel (Ill. Fl. Arch. Ind. 84) to a synonym of *P. acerifolium*, and he includes in this species *P. fuscum*, Korth also.—*Pt. Blumeanum*, Korth., (Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1874, 120) is identified by Miquel (l. c.) with *P. Javanicum*, Jungh. in Tydsch. Natuurk. Gesch. en Physiol. VII. 306 (Miq. Ill. Arch. Ind. 88). In Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1874, 122, I have placed *Buettneria crenulata*, Wall. in Hf. Ind. Fl., amongst the doubtful species. I have since come across the specimens of Wallich's *B. crenulata*, which I see have been correctly placed by me in *B. aspera*, Coleb., from which it differs in no respect. But *B. echinata*, Wall. Cat. 1150, of which I have seen nothing but fragments, is a different plant, and I now believe that Masters drew up his description chiefly from this species, the name of which must be restored.

TILIACEÆ.

49. Grewia calophylla, Kurz.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

N. B. *Grewia Miqueliana*, Kurz in Flora 1872, 398 (with which Maingay's No. 244. is identical), is really a distinct species from the above, differing not only in the characters already mentioned by me but also in having fruits only half the size.

50. Triumfetta rhomboidea, Jacq.—A narrow-leaved variety of this occurs here and there in the dry grass-heaths and around the huts of Kamorta.

N. B. *T. humifusa*, Hassk., = *T. procumbens*, Forst. *T. trilocularis*, Roxb., is more likely a form of *T. semitriloba*, L.

51. Trichospermum Javanicum, Bl.; Clos. in Ann. sc. nat. 4 ser. VIII, 265 (*Bixagrewia Nicobarica*, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875. 325. t. 169).—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

N. B. If Loureiro's *Thrixspermum* (Orchideæ), in a corrected form, obtains acceptance amongst botanists, as indeed Reichenbach fil. has already proposed, Asa Gray's *Diclidocarpus* will also supersede Blume's generic name. *Chartacalyx accrescens*, Mast. in Hf. Ind. Fl. I. 382, is in my opinion only a species of *Actinophora*. The difference in the calyx is not of generic value, and as regards the stalked ovary, we should bear in mind, that the ovary of *Actinophora* is globose and constricted at base, and hence that the character of the stalk is one of development only. *Pentace triptera*, Mast. is only a 3- or rarely 4-celled and -winged variety of *P. polyantha*, Hassk.

52. Elæocarpus floribundus, Bl.—Here and there in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

53. Elæocarpus (Monoceras) sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

N. B. *Elaeo. paniculatus*, Wall., = *E. leucobotryus*, Miq. *Elaeo. obovatus*, G. Don. (1831) (Bth. Fl. Austr. I. 281, from Australia), has priority over *E. obovatus*, Arn. (in Act. Acat. Nat. Car. XVIII (1836), 323, from Ceylon), and the latter name has consequently to be changed into *E. Arnotti.*

LINEÆ.

54. Hugonia sp. ?—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

N. B. Dr. Hooker states in his Ind. Fl. I. 414 that there can be very little doubt but that *Roucheria* is *Sarcotheca* of Blume ; but a reference to Miquel's Illustr. Arch. Ind. 69. t. 30 does not confirm his conclusion.

MALPIGHIACEÆ.

55. Hiptage Sumatrana, Miq.—Nankowry (Novara 177 ; Jelinek 158—*Kadoa*, inc.).

I believe not distinct from *H. Javanica.*

RUTACEÆ.

56. Evodia Roxburghiana, Bth.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

57. Acronychia Cyminosma, F. Muell.—Tropical forests of Kamorta.

58. Glycosmis arborea, Corr., var. β. insularis, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1876, 38.—Common in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Katchall and Kamorta ; Kondil (g. c.) and Karnicobar (Novara 172).

59. Glycosmis trifoliata, Spreng., var. latifolia, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1876, 37.—In the coral-reef-forests of Katchall.

60. Triphasia trifoliolata, DC.—In the beach-forests of Katchall, entering the coral-reef-forests ; Nankowry (Novara 173 ; Jelinek 111—*arei kene*, inc.) ; *kalatine*, inc. Katch.

61. Atalantia macrophylla, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1875, 136.—Frequent in the beach-forests of all the islands ; Nankowry (Novara 144 and 174 ; Jelinek 136—*karotje*, inc.).

62. Paramignya citrifolia, Hf.—Kondil (g. c.)

63. Citrus Hystrix, DC.—Rather frequent around the huts on the beaches of Katchall.

64. Citrus nobilis, Lour., var. β. Limonellus, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1875, 137.—Frequent and like wild in the beach-forests of Kamorta, Katchall, and other islands ; entering the coral-reef-forests.

65. Citrus decumana, L.—Cultivated on Karnicobar and elsewhere.

N. B. Dr. Diedrichsen records *Feronia elephantum*, Corr., as growing frequently on the Nicobars, but this seems to be an error.

OCHNACEÆ.

66. Ochna Andamanica, Kurz.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta; also Nankowry (Novara 170; Jelinek 125—*klang-hong*, inc.).

BURSERACEÆ.

67. Canarium sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.)

MELIACEÆ.

68. Aglaia argentea, Bl.—Not unfrequent in the coral-reef-forests of the eastern coast of Katchall.

69. Aglaia Andamanica, Hiern.—Frequent in the coral-reef-forests of the eastern coast of Katchall.

70. Amoora ganggo (*Aglaia Ganggo*, Miq. in Ann. Mus. Lugd. Bat. IV. 47).—Not unfrequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; also Great Nicobar (Novara 175; Jelinek 247—*kaheng*, inc.).

80. Carapa Moluccensis, Lamk.—Katchall (g. c.).

OLACINEÆ.

81. Ximenia Americana, Willd.—Karnicobar and Katchall (g. c.) (Novara 171).

82. Olax imbricata, Roxb., var. membranifolia, folia 5—6 poll. longa, 2½—3 poll. lata, ovata ad elliptico-ovata, brevissime et obtusiuscule acuminata v. apiculata, succulento-membranacea, in sicco tenuiter membranacea, viridissima, laxe reticulata; cætera ut in specie.—Rather rare in the coral-reef-forests of the eastern coast of Katchall.

83. Anacolosa puberula, Kurz.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

84. Apodytes Andamanica, Kurz.—Frequent in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; also Great Nicobar (Novara 123; Jelinek 277).

85. Cansjera Rheedii, Gmel.—Kondil (g. c.).

86. Champereya gnetocarpa, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 325.—Dispersed in the tropical forests of Kamorta; also Karnicobar (Novara 184; Jelinek 85—*tongé*, inc.).

CELASTRINEÆ.

87. Evonymus Javanicus, Bl.—In the tropical forests of Katchall;

Kondil (g. c.); Great Nicobar (Novara 188; Jelinek 245—*konloláhame,* inc.).

88. Salacia platyphylla, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1875, 203.—In the tropical forests of the eastern coast of Katchall; also Nankowry (Novara 187 and 188; Jelinek 169—*tanglaschi,* inc.) and Great Nicobar (Novara 186; Jelinek 258—*tenfala,* inc.).

Very near to *S. macrophylla,* Bl. The specimens brought home by the Novara have all one-seeded berries, and thus the one I described appears only exceptionally 2-seeded.

89. Hippocratea Nicobarica, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1875, 203.—In the tropical forests of the eastern coast of Katchall.

RHAMNEÆ.

90. Zizyphus subquinquenervia, Miq.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

91. Colubrina Asiatica, Brongn.—Frequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; also Karnicobar (g. c.); *putjang,* inc. Katch.

92. Gouania sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

AMPELIDEÆ.

93. Vitis lanceolaria, Roxb.—Common in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

94. Vitis pedata, Vhl.—Common in the tropical-forests of Kamorta; also Nankowry (Novara 189; Jelinek, 146—*kaje,* inc.).

95. Vitis trifolia, L. (the glabrous variety).—Not unfrequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall.

96. Vitis Linnæi, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1875, 176 (the variety called *V. riparia,* Wall.).—Karnicobar (g. c.).

97. Vitis repens, WA.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

98. Pterisanthes sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

99. Leea grandifolia, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 325.—Very common in the beach-forests of the western coast of Katchall, entering also some of the coral-reef-forests; also Trice and Track (Novara 190; Jelinek 186—*hanod,* inc.).

100. Leea sambucina, L.—Frequent in the beach, coral-reef-, and tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall; also Nankowry (Novara 76; Jelinek 171); *taku,* inc. Katch.

101. Leea aculeata, Bl.—Katchall (g. c.).

SAPINDACEÆ.

102. Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.—Frequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta, Nankowry, and Katchall, especially around huts.

103. Allophylus Cobbe, Bl., not of Hiern (*A. littoralis*, Bl.; Kurz Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1875. 185).—Common in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; also Trice and Track (g. c.); Great Nicobar (Novara 180; Jelinek 265—*nongamuje*, inc.).

104. Cupania Jackiana, Hiern.—Rather rare in the coral-reef-forests of the eastern coast of Katchall; also Karnicobar (Jack).

105. Cupania adenophylla, Planch.—Nankowry (Novara 187; Jelinek 129—*muju*, inc.).

106. Erioglossum rubiginosum, Brand. For. Fl. 108 (*E. edule*, Bl.).—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall; also Nankowry (Novara 179; Jelinek 153—*petal*,* inc.); *ahaya*, inc. Katch.

107. Sapindus Danura, Voigt.—Kondil (g. c.).

108. Sapindus montanus, Bl.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta, entering the beach-forests; also Nankowry (Novara 182; Jelinek 141—*nuje*, inc.).

109. Pometia tomentosa, Bth. and Hf.—Only one young tree met with in the coral-reef-forests of the eastern coast of Katchall, but very likely more frequent in the tropical forests of that island.

N. B. *Dodonaea? Lamponga*, Miq. Suppl. Fl. Sumatr. 511, = *Pteleocarpa Malaccensis*, Oliv.

ANACARDIACEÆ.

110. Rhus sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

111. Mangifera sp.—Wild in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall, but I have seen only saplings.

112. Buchanania platyneura, nov. sp.

Arbor 40—60-pedalis, glabra, gemmis fulvo-v. ochraceo-sericeis; folia crasse coriacea, lanceolata, in petiolum latum crassum 2—6 lin. longum attenuata et basi sæpius subinequalia, obtuse acuminata, vulgo 4—6 (immo 11) poll. longa, integra, utrinque lucidula, glaberrima, costâ latâ planâ parum prominulâ venisque tenuibus utrâque paginâ prominulis percursa; flores parvi, albi, pedicellis gracilibus fugaciter pilosulis vix lin. longis suffulti, cymulosi et in paniculas numerosas glabras foliis vix longiores terminales dispositi; sepala ovalia, obtusa, circ. $\frac{1}{3}$ lin. longa, glabra; drupæ oblique ovoideæ, pisi majoris magnitudine, obtusæ, atropurpureæ, glabræ; putamen globosum, durissimum, læve.—*B. splendenti*, Miq., et *B. lucidæ*, Bl., affinis.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

113. Odina Wodier, Roxb.—Frequent in the beach-forests of Ka-

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* "*Petal*" occurs as a name for several different plants in Jelinek's journal; I fear it is meant for '*bétúl*' ('just so', 'right so'), a very usual reply of a Malay to a question regarding the pronunciation of a word.

morta and Katchall; on the first-named island here and there also on the hills along the outskirts of the tropical forests. *Gantéál*, inc. Katch.

114. SEMECARPUS HETEROPHYLLUS, Bl.—Frequent in the beach-forests of Katchall, entering the coral-reef-forests; also Karnicobar (Novara 210; Jelinek 30—*pep* or *boab*, inc.)

Var. *β*. PUBESCENS, paniculæ magis fulvo-tomentosæ, folia subtus puberula, reticulatione densiore.—Great Nicobar (Novara 209; Jelinek 251).

N. B. I have not seen authentic specimens of Blume's species, but the Nicobar (and Andaman) plant agrees with Sumatran specimens thus named by Miquel. The leaves vary much in size, and in saplings they are up to 2½ ft. long and of proportionally thinner texture and looser net-venation. The pubescent form, collected by Jelinek, stands in the same relation to the original form as my *S. albescens* to the glabrous form which I incorrectly named *S. heterophyllus* in my Pegu Report. This tendency to become pubescent is peculiar to a great number of tropical trees, and is not attributable, as some may suggest, to a drier or sunny station, but seems to be rather idiosyncracy. For we often find the two states growing side by side in the densest shade of the tropical forests. This is the case, for example, with *Micromelum pubescens*, while the perfectly glabrous and the almost villous-pubescent form (which I formerly distinguished as *V. pubescens*) of *Vanqueria spinosa* grow similarly associated in the dry hot forests of Prome. Other examples of the same phenomenon are afforded by *Garuga pinnata* and *G. mollis*, *Chickrassia tabularis* and *Ch. velutina*, *Schrebera Swietenia* and *Sch. pubescens*, *Holarrhena Codaga* and *H. antidysenterica*, *Trewia nudiflora* and the glabrous form, *Berrya Amonilla* and *B. mollis*, *Grewia lævigata* and its pubescent form, *Walsura trijuga* and *W. pubescens*, *Amoora Rohituka* and *A. Aphanomyxis*, *Terminalia catappa* and its pubescent form, and numerous others. In two only of these, viz., in *Berrya* and *Micromelum*, have I observed real intermediate and therefore connecting states. In most of these cases not only are the vegetative parts affected but the calyx and the corolla also.

CONNARACEÆ.

115. ROUREA FLORIBUNDA, Miq.—In the tropical forests of Katchall; also Nankowry (Novara 211; Jelinek 140—*majing*, inc.) A tree 3—4 feet in girth.

115-6. ROUREA WALLICHIANA, Planch.? (*Connarus mimosoides*, Vhl. Symb. III. 87).—Nicobars (*teste* Vahl.)

116. CONNARUS MAINGAYI, Hf.—Great Nicobar (Novara 237; Jelinek 260—*el*, inc.).

LEGUMINOSÆ.

117. Crotalaria calycina, Schrank.—Kamorta, rare along a rivulet in the grass-heaths.

118. Crotalaria sericea, Retz.—Kamorta, rare along a rivulet in the grass-heaths east of Enaca.

119. Smithia sensitiva, Ait.—Kamorta, locally common along rivulets in the grass-heaths.

120. Desmodium umbellatum, DC.—Common in the beach-forests all along the coast of all the islands; Nankowry (Novara 231; Jelinek 80—*kenjap*).

121. Desmodium (Dicerma) sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.)

122. Desmodium recurvatum, Grah.—Kondil (g. c.).

123. Desmodium Gangeticum, DC.—Nicobars, no precise locality given (Novara 233; Jelinek.).

124. Desmodium polycarpum, DC.—Not unfrequent in the shrubberies along the margins of the tropical forests of Kamorta; Great Nicobar (Novara 234; Jelinek 234—*ptealam*, inc.).

125. Desmodium heterophyllum, DC.—Not unfrequent in the grass-heaths and also amongst shrubbery of the beach-forests of Kamorta.

126. Pycnospora nervosa, WA.—Rather frequent in the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

127. Uraria picta, Desv.—Here and there in the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

128. Uraria lagopodioides, DC.—Frequent in the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

129. Alysicarpus sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

N. B. *Pisum sativum*, L., var. *arvense* is cultivated by the convicts on Kamorta, but succeeds very badly. Along with it come up (in a similar starved condition) *Vicia sativa*, L. and *Lathyrus Aphaca*, L., which have no doubt been introduced from Bengal.

130. Abrus precatorius, L.—Karnicobar (Novara 226; Jelinek—*tanjam*, inc.); Nankowry (Novara 226; Jelinek 110—*kaipi*, inc.).

131. Clitorea ternatea, L.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

132. Erythrina Indica, L.—Not unfrequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta and the eastern coast of Katchall; also Karnicobar (Jelinek—*bamillo*, inc.).

133. Mucuna gigantea, DC.—Nankowry (Novara 235 and 236; Jelinek 166 and 155—*ipuë*).

134. Canavalia virosa, WA.—Not unfrequent amongst shrubbery along the outskirts of the tropical forests and in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Nankowry (Novara 230; Jelinek 142—*komipuë*); *banyu*, inc. Katch.

N. B. Some species of *Phaseolus* and also *Dolichos Lablab*, L., are cultivated by the convicts on Kamorta, but do badly.

135. Vigna lutea, A. Gray.—Common along the sand-beaches and in the beach-forests along the coast of all the islands (Novara 229 ; Jelinek 103) *deimo-opo*, inc. Katch.

*136. Cajanus Indicus, L.—Nicobars, cultivated (*teste* D.).

137. Flemingia strobilifera, Ait.—Along the outskirts and in open bushy parts of the tropical forests of Kamorta, frequent ; Nankowry (Novara 232 ; Jelinek—32—*karan kofot*, inc.).

138. Dalbergia sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

139. Derris uliginosa, Bth.—Frequent in the beach-forests and in the drier parts of the mangrove-swamps of all the islands ; Great Nicobar (Novara 238 ; Jelinek 248—*jlonja*, inc.).

140. Derris scandens, Bth.—Kamorta, not unfrequent along the coast, especially in the beach-forests and around mangrove-swamps.

141. Derris thyrsiflora, Bth. (*D. polythyrsa*, Miq. Suppl. Fl. Sumatr. 297).—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

142. Pongamia mitis (*Robinia mitis*, L. ; *P. glabra*, Vt.).—Common in the beach-forests of all the islands ; (Novara 181).

143. Sophora tomentosa, L.—Rather frequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall ; Karnicobar (Novara 239 ; Jelinek 56—*ature*, inc.).

144. Peltophorum ferrugineum, Vog.—Here and there in the beach-forests and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta ; Nankowry (Novara 240 ; Jelinek 134—*klarenje*, inc.).

N. B. *Cæsalpinia dasyrhachis*, Miq. Suppl. Fl. Sum. 292, is a new species of *Peltophorum*.

145. Cæsalpinia nuga, Ait.—Frequent in shrubbery of the beach-forests and around mangrove-swamps, entering also the tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

146. Cæsalpinia Bonduc, L.—Not unfrequent amongst shrubbery of the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

*147. Cæsalpinia pulcherrima, Sw.—Nankowry, at the village of Malacca.

148. Cassia occidentalis, L.—A weed in the beach-forests around the huts of Kamorta.

149. Bauhinia ferruginea, Wall.—Great Nicobar (Novara 241 ; Jelinek 222—*nonong toak*, inc.).

150. Afzelia bijuga, A. Gray.—Frequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

*151. Tamarindus Indica, L.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

152. CYNOMETRA BIJUGA, Spanogh.—Not unfrequent in the beach- and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

153. CYNOMETRA RAMIFLORA, L.—Nicobars (Novara 145), probably only cultivated.

154. ENTADA SCANDENS, Bth. (the typical form with retuse leaflets). Frequent in the forests, especially the beach-forests, of Kamorta; Nankowry (Novara 228; Jelinek—*otoaka*, inc.).

155. ADENANTHERA PAVONINA, L.—Great Nicobar (Novara 227; Jelinek 278).

N. B. *Mimosa* and *Acacia* are given as Nicobarese plants in Diedrichsen's list.

156. ALBIZZIA STIPULATA, Boiv.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

157. ALBIZZIA LITTORALIS, T. et B.—Nankowry (Novara 243; Jelinek 134); Great Nicober (Novara 244; Jelinek 239—*unjiha*, inc.).

158. ALBIZZIA BUBALINA (*Pithecolobium bubalinum*, Bth.; *Pitheco. oppositum*, Miq. Suppl. Fl. Sum. 283).—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Nankowry (Novara 242; Jelinek 133—*kawas*, inc.).

N. B. *Pithecolobium confertum*, Bth., = *Albizzia splendens*, Miq. Suppl. Fl. Sum. 280. Bentham is correct in his identification of *Pithec. acutangulum*, Miq., with *P. angulatum*, Bth. *Mastersia cleistocarpa*, Bak. in Hf. Ind. Fl. II. 195, = *M. Assamica*, Bth. in Linn. Trans. xxv. 300. t. 34.

159. ALBIZZIA CLYPEARIA (*Pithecolobium clypearia*, Bth.).—Only once met with in the coral-reef-forests of the eastern coast of Katchall.

160. ALBIZZIA FASCICULATA (*Pithecolobium fasciculatum*, Bth.), the form called *Pithec. macrophyllum*, T. et B.—Here and there in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

N. B. I follow v. Mueller and Scheffer in throwing together *Albizzia* and *Pithecolobium*, the differences pointed out by Bentham appearing to me not to be of generic value.

ROSACEÆ.

161. PARASTEMON UROPHYLLUS, DC., var.? β. MACROCARPA, folia latiora et rigidiora; drupæ pollicem longæ, pulcherrime roseæ.—A beautiful tree 30 to 40 feet in height, with a dense round crown, not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

162. RUBUS MOLUCCANUS, L.—Not unfrequent in the shrubberies along the outskirts of the tropical forests (and often entering them) of Kamorta; Nankowry (Novara 225; Jelinek 170—*klintuum*, inc.).

N. B. The rose is cultivated at the penal station of Kamorta and thrives beautifully.

RHIZOPHORACEÆ.

163. Rhizophora mucronata, Lamk.—Common in the mangrove-swamps of all the islands. (Novara 215).

164. Ceriops Candolleana, Arn.—Karnicobar.

165. Bruguiera gymnorhiza, Lam.—Common along the coast of all islands in the mangrove-forests where these come in contact with fresh-water; Karnicobar (Novara 216; Jelinek—*tafáta* or *lintji*, inc.).

166. Carallia integerrima, DC.—Rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

COMBRETACEÆ.

167. Terminalia catappa, L.—Common in the beach-forests all along the coasts of the islands; *gumlan*, inc. Katch.

168. Terminalia sp. nov.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.—One of the highest trees, much resembling the preceding in habit, but the leaves are much narrower and more cuneate and altogether of a different appearance. Fruits and flowers unknown.

169. Terminalia citrina, Roxb., var. Malayana, petioles longer and slender, leaves more acuminate, drupes little more than half the size.—Nankowry (Novara 75; Jelinek 132—*ohang*, inc.).

170. Lumnitzera littorea, Voigt.—A single tree found along one of the rivulets on the grass-heaths west of Enaca, Kamorta. It is a beach-forest-tree, the occurrence of which on polycistina-clay is abnormal.

171. Lumnitzera racemosa, Willd.—Great Nicobar (g. c.).

172. Combretum squamosum, Roxb.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Katchall.

173. Combretum extensum, Roxb.—Karnicobar (g. c.).

174. Gyrocarpus Jacquini, Roxb.—Coast-forests of the Nicobars.

MYRTACEÆ.

*175. Psidium guyava L.—In the beach-forests, around the huts of the natives, like wild on Kamorta and Katchall.

176. Rhodamnia trinervia, Bl., var. concolor (*R. concolor*, Miq.). Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

177. Eugenia Javanica, Lamk.—Frequent in the beach-forests, and generally in the jungles bordering the sea, of Katchall; Pooloo Milu (Novara 223; Jelinek 206—*ipo*, inc.).

178. Eugenia occlusa (*Syzygium occlusum*, Miq.).—A lofty tree common in the coral-reef- and tropical forests of Katchall.

179. EUGENIA CLAVIFLORA, Roxb.—A tree (40 + 10 + 3 — 4) rather scarce in the tropical forests of Kamorta, but a shrubby variety of it is common on the grass-heaths of Kamorta; Great Nicobar (Novara 224; Jelinek 261—*antanyschumna*, inc.).

180. EUGENIA (ACMENA ?) sp., in leaf only.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

181. BARRINGTONIA RACEMOSA, DC.—Frequent in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Karnicobar (Novara 220; Jelinek 64—*pisseon*, inc.); Great Nicobar (Novara 231; Jelinek 220—*sura*, inc.).

182. BARRINGTONIA ASIATICA, Kurz in Pegu Rep. A. 65 (*B. speciosa*, L. f., non Forst.)—Common in the beach-forests all along the coasts of the islands; Karnicobar (Novara, Jelinek—*kenjao* or *hoa*, inc.); *howa*, inc. Katch.

MELASTOMACEÆ.

183. OSBECKIA sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.)

184. MELASTOMA MALABATHRICUM, L. and a small procumbent form of it not higher than ½—1 foot.—Common as shrubbery along the outskirts of the tropical forests and on the grass-heaths of Kamorta, the procumbent form restricted to the latter.

185. MELASTOMA POLYANTHUM, Bl., var. ?—Nicobars (Novara 217; Jelinek).

186. OTANTHERA NICOBARENSIS, T. et B. in Naturk. Tydschr. Ned. Ind. XXIV. 333.—Tropical forests of Katchall; Great Nicobar (Novara 219; Jelinek 172).

187. DISSOCHÆTA, sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

188. PTERNANDRA CŒRULESCENS, Jack.—Rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

189. MEMECYLON SUBTRINERVIUM, Miq. Suppl. Fl. Sumatr. 322.

Var. GRANDIFOLIA, folia 8—10 poll. longa, magis coriacea et nitidiora, nervis minus distinctis; petioli crassiores; pedicelli solitarii v. bini, 2—3 lin. longi, subgraciles, pedunculum 1—2 lin. longum articulatum supra foliorum cicatrices erumpentem terminantes; baccæ submaturæ obovoideo-oblongæ, c. 7—8 lin. longæ, læves, glabræ, calycis limbo speciei coronatæ.—Rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta. A small tree, which I identify with Miquel's *M. subtrinervium*, on the supposition that the berries in Miquel's plant would, when full grown, reach a similar size. As a species it is a very distinct one, being one of the few that have the berry not globular.

N. B. *Memecylon pauciflorum*, Wall. Cat. 4114 (Triana in Trans. Linn. Soc. XXVIII. 159), = *Canthium glomerulatum*, Miq.

ONAGRARIEÆ.

190. JUSSIÆA VILLOSA, Lamk.—Locally frequent along marshy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

SAMYDACEÆ.

191. CASEARIA GLABRATA, Bl., var. leaves larger and broader at the base, which is more rounded or almost cordate on the one side, in this respect more resembling those of *C. angustata*, T. et B., which may turn out to be only a form of it. Capsules fleshy, elliptical, nearly an inch long, smooth and glabrous. A tree (30 — 50 feet + 15 — 20 + 3 — 4) rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

PASSIFLORACEÆ.

192. MODECCA CORDIFOLIA, Bl.—Great Nicobar (Novara 155; Jelinek 229—*unaha*, inc.). To this should be referred *M. heterophylla* of my Andam. Rep. App. A. 39 (not of Blume).

193. MODECCA NICOBARICA, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 326. Frequent in the beach-forests of Katchall; Nankowry (Novara 156; Jelinek 148—*tenjam*, inc.).

*194. CARICA PAPAYA, L.—Cultivated and occasionally like wild in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall. (Novara 157; Jelinek); *lapú*, inc. Katch.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

195. GYMNOPETALUM HETEROPHYLLUM, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 326.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests and locally in recently cultivated parts of the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

N. B. The difference between *Trichosanthes* and *Gymnopetalum* is very slight indeed. The corolla in *Trich. integrifolia (Cucumis integrifolia*, Roxb.) is as often entire as it is irregularly and more or less deeply cut; the colour of the corolla thus alone remains as a distinguishing mark between the two genera!

196. LAGENARIA VULGARIS, Savi, var. ?—Wild or like wild along the beach-forests of Katchall. The petioles and leaves are covered with bristles arising from calcareous incrassate tubercles; the fruits are of the shape and size of large billiard-balls.

197. LUFFA CYLINDRICA, Roem.—Along the outskirts of the tropical forests of Kamorta.

*198. BENINCASA CERIFERA, Savi.—Cultivated and as wild in the neglected "gardens" on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

*199. CUCUMIS MELO, L., var. UTILISSIMA, Naud.—Kamorta, as wild in neglected "gardens" on the grass-heaths.

N. B. Besides these *Momordica* and *Citrullus* were observed as cultivated plants.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

200. HYDROCOTYLE sp.—Nicobars, (*teste* D.).

ARALIACEÆ.

201. HEPTAPLEURUM ELLIPTICUM, Seem.—Not an unfrequent climber in the tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Great Nicobar (Novara 170; Jelinek 263—*kenankun*, inc.).

202. ARTHROPHYLLUM BLUMEANUM, Zoll. and Mor.—A palm-like tree up to 30 feet high and higher, frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

CORNACEÆ.

203. ALANGIUM SUNDANUM, Miq.—A large climber of the coral-reef-forests of Katchall, more frequent in the tropical forests.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

204. SCYPHIPHORA HYDROPHYLLACEA, Gærtn.—Rare in the mangrove-swamps of Kamorta.

N. B. This genus is generally ascribed to *Rubiaceæ*, but the structure of the ovary and the position of the ovules are tell-tale marks of its caprifoliaceous descent.

RUBIACEÆ.

205. PSYCHOTRIA NICOBARICA, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 328.—Frequent in the coral-reef-forests of the eastern coast of Katchall.

206. PSYCHOTRIA TYLOPHORA, Kurz, l. c.—Not unfrequent in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Katchall.

207. PSYCHOTRIA ANDAMANICA, Kurz, l. c.—Rather frequent in the coral-reef- and tropical forests of Katchall and Kamorta.

208. PSYCHOTRIA CONNATA, Wall.—Karnicobar (g. c.).

209. AMARACARPUS PUBESCENS, Bl.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Ho-Ho or Ulala Bay, on plutonic rocks.

N. B. Diedrichsen gives *Serissa* as a Nicobarese plant.

210. IXORA PAVETTA, Roxb.—Not unfrequent in the beach- and coral-reef-forests of Katchall.

211. IXORA WEBERÆFOLIA (*Pavetta weberæfolia*, Wall. Cat. 6182; Don. Gen. System III. 575).—Frequent in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Katchall and Kamorta; Great Nicobar (Novara 92; Jelinek 264—*henjuan*, inc.); Karnicobar (Novara 93; Jelinek 55—*Joöjonkuo*, inc.).—Resembles *Webera Asiatica*, Bedd., to such a degree that it is frequently mistaken for it. My *Stylocoryne Webera* in And. Rep. also belongs here.

212. IXORA CUNEIFOLIA, Roxb., var. MACROCARPA, berries the size of a large pea.—Pulu Milu (Novara 91; Jelinek 203—*hiloga*, inc.).

213. IXORA KURZIANA, T. et B. in Natuurk. Tydsch. v. Ned. Ind. XXVII. 100 (sub *Pavetta)*.—Rare in the tropical, more frequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall.

214. IXORA BARBATA, Roxb.—Great Nicobar (g. c.).

215. IXORA MACROSIPHON, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 327.—Great Nicobar (Novara 89; Jelinek 254—*hilogo*, inc.).

216. IXORA BRUNNESCENS, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1872, 317.—Frequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; Karnicobar (Novara 87 and 88; Jelinek—*lunge*, inc.).

217. IXORA VILLOSA, Roxb.—Kondil (g. c.)

218. LASIANTHUS LÆVICAULIS, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 327.—Rather frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

219. GYNOCHTODES MACROPHYLLA, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1872, 314 and Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 326.—In the beach-forests of Katchall; Nankowry, near Malacca.

220. GUETTARDA SPECIOSA, L.—Common in the beach-forests of all the islands; Trice and Track (Novara 97; Jelinek 185—*towalé*, inc.).

221. POLYPHRAGMON FLAVESCENS (*Helospora flavescens*, Jack).—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta, where it grows to be a tree up to 30 feet high, but very frequent on the grass-heaths of the same island, where it is reduced to a mere shrub; Karnicobar (Novara 99 and 100; Jelinek—*kointuel*, inc.).

N. B. What authors (except Miquel) take to be cells are in reality the ovules, which are attached usually in two rows to the inner angles of the 4—7 cells of which the ovary consists. The seeds have a crustaceous testa. The berries of the Nicobar tree are larger and usually 6-celled and may form a distinct species.

N. B. *Bobea hirsuta*, T. et B., = *Polyphragmon trichocaulon*, Miq.; *Greenia latifolia*, T. et B., = *Polyphr. Amboinicum*, Miq.

222. GARDENIA RESINIFERA, Korth. (the form called *G. glutinosa*, T. et B.). A tree (40—50 + 20—25 + 4—5) not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

223. GRIFFITHIA CURVATA, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 326.—Frequent in the tropical and the coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

224. WEBERA DENSIFLORA, Wall.—Frequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall.

224. HYPOBATHRUM RACEMOSUM (*Randia racemosa*, Roxb.; *Petunga Roxburghii*, DC.).—Not unfrequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall, especially near marshes; Great Nicobar (Novara 102; Jelinek 252—*pebel*, inc.).

225. Mussænda macrophylla, Wall.—Not unfrequent along the outskirts of the tropical forests of Kamorta; Nankowry (Novara 95; Jelinek 160).

226. Mussænda Jelinekii, nov. sp.

Fruticosa, subglabra; folia lineari-lanceolata ad elongato-obovato-lanceolata, basi cuneatâ acuminata et in petiolum longum v. longiusculum ($\frac{1}{2}$—2 pollicarem) attenuata, breviuscule acuminata, membranacea, 9—4 poll. longa, integra, glabra v. subtus pallidiora et sub lente minute pubera; flores parviusculi, aurantiaci, pedicellis 1—1$\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longis suffulti et in corymbum brachiatum glabrum foliis multo breviorem terminalem disgesti; calycis glabri tubus cylindraceo-oblongus, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ lin. longus, dentibus $\frac{1}{3}$ lin. longis, omnibus lineari-subulatis v. uno alterove florum 1—2 tantum in laminam foliaceam albam longissime (c. 1. poll.) petiolatam excrescente; corollæ tubus 7—8 lin. longus, glaber, intus fauce villosus, lobi vix 2 lin. longi, oblongi, obtusiusculi, supra pulverulento-tomentelli.

Allied (possibly too closely?) to *M. longifolia.* The opposite leaves are alternately much smaller and shorter petioled. Great Nicobar (Novara 90; Jelinek 250—*tajhuge,* inc.).

227. Adenosacme longifolia, Wall.—Great Nicobar (Novara 222; Jelinek 224).

228. Morinda citrifolia, L., var. bracteata (*M. bracteata,* Roxb.).—Common in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall, entering also the coral-reef-forests; Karnicobar (Novara 101; Jelinek 13—*luron,* inc.).

229. Nauclea excelsa, Bl.—A tree (60 + 20 — 30 + 4 — 5) frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

230. Uncaria pilosa, Bth.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

231. Ophiorrhiza Mungos, L.—Common in the beach- and coral-reef-forests of all the islands, especially frequent at the base of the catechu-palms; Pulu Milu (Novara 96; Jelinek 193—*kuju,* inc.).

232. Hedyotis rigida, Miq.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

233. Hedyotis paradoxa, nov. sp.

H. hispidæ, Retz., arcte affinis, attamen corolla duplo major, fauce pubescens; capsula globosa uti in speciebus *Oldenlandiæ,* calycis lobis brevibus coronata; caules hispiduli; folia supra glabra, subtus minute puberula. Great Nicobar (Novara. 94; Jelinek 225—*sanunkun,* inc.). (Common on the Andamans).

234. Hedyotis approximata, WA., var. (*Spermacoce tubularis,* R. Br. in Wall. Cat.).—Pretty frequent on the grass-heaths of Kamorta, especially along rivulets.

235. Hedyotis costata (*Spermacoce costata,* Roxb.; *H. coerulea,*

Korth., non WA.)—Not unfrequent in open spots and along the outskirts of the tropical forests of Kamorta.

N. B. *Hedyotis cærulea,* WA. (non L., nec Korth.), has to be changed into *H. cyanantha.*

236. Hedyotis Wallichii (*H. galioides,* Wall. Cat. 866, non F. Muell.).

Herba annua, erecta, 1—2-pedalis, parce pilosa; stipulæ longe fimbriatæ, hispido-pilosæ; folia magis minusve ovato-lanceolata ad ovalia, basi acuta, petiolo 1—1½ lin. longo parce piloso suffulta, acuta v. acuminata, ½—1½ poll. longa, integra, membranacea, utrinque plus minusve pilis longis adspersa; flores minuti, pallide cœrulei, pedicellis capillaribus 3—4 lin. longis suffulti, cymas glabras dichotomas in paniculas axillares et terminales dispositas formantes; calyx glaber, vix semilineam longus, dentibus lanceolatis acutis; capsula hemisphærica, glabra, lineam fere in diametro, calycis dentibus brevibus coronata.

Common amongst grass in the grass-heaths, especially in those of the northern parts of Kamorta.

237. Hedyotis graminicola, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 326.—Common amongst grass in the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

238. Hedyotis racemosa, Lamk.—Great Nicobar (g. c.).

239. Hedyotis Andamanica, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1872, 311.—Rather rare in somewhat open places in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

240. Knoxia corymbosa, Willd.—Trice and Track (g. c.).

COMPOSITÆ.

241. Vernonia cinerea, Less.—A weed in cultivated lands and around the huts of the natives in the beach-forests of Kamorta; Tillangchong (Novara 85; Jelinek 102).

242. Vernonia (Cyanopsis) sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

243. Adenostemma viscosum, Forst.—One variety (var. *latifolia,* Don) frequent in the coral-reef- and tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall; the other (var. *elatum,* Don), with succulent thick leaves, rather frequent in swampy rivulets of the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

244. Ageratum conyzoides, L.—A common weed around the huts of the natives and in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

245. Blumea flava, DC.—Locally along rivulets of the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

246. Blumea lacera, DC.—Frequent in the beach-forests and around the penal settlement of Kamorta.

247. Blumea myriocephala, DC.—Here and there in shady ravines and in tropical forests of Kamorta; Trice and Track (g. c.); Great Nicobar (Novara 83: Jelinek 218—*kongé,* inc.).

248. Blumea riparia, DC.—Large scandent shrub, frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

249. Blumea balsamifera, DC.—Springing up freely in cleared jungle-land and not unfrequent along the outskirts of the forests and amongst shrubbery of Kamorta.

250. Pluchea Indica, Less.—Frequent along the coast of Kamorta and Katchall; Trice and Track (g. c.).

251. Sphæranthus microcephalus, Willd.—Here and there on the grass-heaths of Kamorta, also springing up in cleared jungle-land.

252. Eclipta sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

253. Synedrella nodiflora, Gærtn.—A weed near the convict-gardens of Kamorta and most probably introduced from the Andamans, where it has now become a common weed.

254. Wedelia scandens, C. B. Clarke.—Common in the tidal forests and the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Karnicobar (g. c.); Nankowry (Novara 84; Jelinek 112—*katei*, inc.); *kathai*, inc. Katch.

255. Spilanthes sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

256. Bidens sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

CAMPANULACEÆ.

257. Lobelia sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

258. Scævola Kœnigii, Vhl.—Common in the beach-forests, but also on rocky (chiefly calcareous) ground near the sea along the coasts of all the islands; Karnicobar (Novara 36; Jelinek 58—*tuful*, inc.).

N. B. *Stylidium tenellum*, Kurz in Flora 1872, 304, non Sw., is a new species, which I now propose to call *St. roseum.*

MYRSINEÆ.

259. Mæsa ramentacea, Roxb.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

260. Embelia microcalyx, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 328. Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

Allied to *Emb. canescens*, Jack.

261. Myrsine capitellata, Wall. var.? (the form which goes under the name *M. avenis*, DC.).—Rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta. A small bushy tree about 30 feet high.

262. Ardisia littoralis, Andr. (*Climacandra obovata*, Miq.).—Common in the beach-forests of all the islands; Karnicobar (Novara 142; Jelinek 18—*mekron*, inc.).

263. Ægiceras corniculata, Blanco.—Nankowry (Novara 143; Jelinek 157—*kadoa*, inc.).

SAPOTACEÆ.

264. Sideroxylon attenuatum, DC.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Great Nicobar (g. c.); Karnicobar (Novara 146; Jelinek 11—*makelinioko*, inc.).

265. Sideroxylon grandifolium, Wall.—A lofty tree, rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

266. Mimusops Elengi, L.—A lofty tree, not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Katchall.

267. Mimusops littoralis, Kurz in Peg. Rep. 1875. E. 34. in erratis.

Arbor vasta, sempervirens, glabra; folia obovata ad obovato-oblonga, petiolo gracili ½—1 poll. suffulta, basi acuta, 2½—4 poll. longa, obtusa et vulgo retusa, coriacea, glabra, supra nitentia; flores parvi, pedicellis robustis subglabris ½—¾ (sub fructu usque ad 1½) poll. longis suffulti, solitarii, axillares; calyx circ. 2 lin. longus, adpresse fulvo-puberulus et glabrescens, 6-lobus (an semper?), lobis ovatis obtusiusculis; corollæ lobi sepalis triplo numerosiores: lobi exteriores 12, lineari-lanceolati; interiores 6, erecti, breviores et angustiores, basi attenuati et filamentorum basibus subadnati; stamina 12, glabra, cum squamis minutis totidem denticulatis alternantia; antheræ acuminatæ; ovarium fulvo-pubescens; baccæ depresso-globosæ et fere pomiformes, 1—1½ poll. circiter in diametro, læves, vulgo 5-v. 6-loculares et -spermæ; semina compresso-oblonga, semipollicem circiter longa, hilo conspicuo subbasali obliquo.

Frequent in the forests of the rocky coast of Katchall, especially along the northern and eastern sides.

The bullet-wood grows here as luxuriantly as on the Andamans, where at Ross-island itself seven trees, survivors of the former forests, are still standing.

EBENACEÆ.

268. Diospyros Kurzii, Hiern.—Rare in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; said to occur also in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Nankowry (Novara 147; Jelinek 146).

269. Diospyros undulata, Wall.—Nankowry (Novara 149; Jelinek 126—*oka ohe*, inc.).

270. Maba Andamanica, (*Marcreightia Andamanica*, Kurz in And. Rep. 2nd ed. A. p. 42).

Frutex sempervirens, 3—5-pedalis, novellis ochraceo-hirsutis v. pubescentibus; folia elliptico- ad ovato-oblonga, petiolo brevissimo brunneo-tomentello suffulta, basi subcordata, abrupte acuminata v. apiculata, integra, 4—6 poll. longa, chartacea, supra glabra, subtus secus costam nervosque adpresse fulvo-puberula, laxe reticulata; flores feminei tantum noti, 3-meri, axillares, sessiles, solitarii; calyx profunde 3-lobus, lobis acutis, parce pilosis; baccæ subsiccæ, elliptico-oblongæ v. oblongæ, plus quam pollice longæ, styloso-mucronatæ, læves, sæpius 3-spermæ; semina lineari-oblonga.—Tillangchong (Novara 148; Jelinek 105).

STYRACACEÆ.

271. Symplocos leiostachya, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1873, 89 and in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 329.—A lofty tree, common in the tropical forests of Kamorta, remaining low along the outskirts of the forests.

JASMINACEÆ.

272. Jasminum acuminatissimum, Bl.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta, and along their outskirts; Nankowry (Novara 103 and 104; Jelinek 121 and 162—*njod*, inc.).

273. Chionanthus Palembanicus, Miq. Suppl. Fl. Sum. 558.—Great Nicobar (Novara 73; Jelinek 255—*utenya*, inc.); Nankowry (Novara 74; Jelinek 125—*klanghong*, inc.).

N. B. Fruiting specimens from the Vienna Museum prove the species to be quite distinct from *Ch. ramiflorus*, Roxb., with which I identified the flowering specimens from the Andamans in my And. Rep. App. A. 42. The drupes are 1—1½ inches long, ovoid to oblong, slightly curved, the putamen smooth or, more usually, slightly and longitudinally furrowed. Neither do I believe that Roxburgh's Moluccan species is correctly identified with the Indian plant of the same name and with *Ch. macrophyllus* (*Linociera*—Wall.).

274. Chionanthus sp.? (leaves only). Not unfrequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; (Novara 57; Jelinek).

APOCYNACEÆ.

275. Carissa diffusa, Roxb.—Karnicobar (g. c.).

276. Strychnos acuminata, Wall.—Nankowry (Novara 105; Jelinek 159—*schong*, inc.).

277. Fagraea racemosa, Jack.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta, but still more common as a small tree on the grass-heaths of the same island; Great Nicobar (Novara 106; Jelinek 241—*iloko*, inc.).

278. Gynopogon stellatum, Labill.—Nankowry, at Malacca.

279. Cerbera Odallum, Ham.—Not unfrequent in the beach-forests, and along the outskirts of the mangrove-swamps, of Kamorta and Katchall.

280. Ochrosia salubris, Miq.—Rather frequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta; Trice and Track (Novara 106/*a*; Jelinek 184—*bata*, inc.).

281. TABERNÆMONTANA CRISPA, Roxb., var. NICOBARICA (*T. Nicobarica*, Liebm. Ind. sem. Hort. Hanniensis et Linnæa XXVIII. 363), calycis lobis angustis subspathulatis tantum differt.—Common in the beach-forests of all the islands; Karnicobar (Kamphœvener; Novara 108 & 110; Jelinek 33 & 45—*togarata* or *takorota*, inc.); Trice and Track (Novara 109; Jelinek 182—*hlangnjei*, inc.); *galic naik*, inc. Katch.

282. AGANOSMA ACUMINATA, Don. (*A. euloba*, Miq.).—Karnicobar (g. c.).

283. ALSTONIA SPECTABILIS, R. Br.—Frequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; (Jelinek—*tulano*, inc.).

284. ALSTONIA MACROPHYLLA, Roxb. and var. β. ACUMINATA (*A. acuminata*, Miq. Ann. Mus. Lugd. Bat. IV. 140), folia glaberrima, petiol breviores.—Both varieties with intermediate forms frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Karnicobar (Novara 107; Jelinek 14).

285. PARSONSIA SPIRALIS, R. Br. (*Heligme Javanica*, Bl.).—Frequent in the tropical forests of Katchall; Karnicobar (Novara 111; Jelinek 82—*tehen*, inc.).

286. ANODENDRON PANICULATUM, DC.—Frequent in the beach and tropical forests of Kamorta.

N. B. This, as Mr. Homfray of Port Blair has pointed out to me, is the plant which furnishes the strong fibre used by the Andamanese for their bow-strings.

ASCLEPIADEÆ.

287. SARCOLOBUS GLOBOSUS, Wall.—Great Nicobar, in mangrove-swamps (Novara 112; Jelinek 249—*intijok*, inc.).

288. CYNOCTONUM WALLICHII, Dcne.—Kamorta, in shrubbery near the old cattle-shed on the grass-heaths.

289. BIDARIA sp.? Fruiting specimens only.—Great Nicobar (Novara 114; Jelinek 232—*ekowische*, inc.).—Much resembles *B. tingens*, Dcne., but has the leaves much larger and the pods 6—8 in. long and narrowed into a stalk.

290. WATTAKAKA VIRIDIFLORA, Hassk.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

291. DISCHIDIA NUMMULARIA, R. Br.—Rather frequent on trees, chiefly in the beach-forests, but also on the grass-heaths of Kamorta and Katchall.

292. DISCHIDIA BENGALENSIS, Coleb.—Common on trees, especially cocoa-nut trees, of the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; (Novara 115; Jelinek).

293. HOYA HOOKERI, Wight.—Frequent on trees of the beach and tidal forests of Kamorta and Katchall; (Novara 113; Jelinek).

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

294. Ipomœa vitifolia, Sw.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Nankowry (Novara 127; Jelinek 163); Great Nicobar (Novara 128; Jelinek 230—*nakatal*, inc.).

295. Ipomœa Nicobarica, nov. sp.

Alte volubilis, perennis, glabra, ramulis subangulatis; folia e basi profunde sinuato-cordata lato-ovata, petiolo 1—3½ pollicari suffulta, obtusa et sæpius cum mucrone, integra, 1½—3 poll. lata et longa v. paullo longiora, membranacea, glabra, subtus pallidiora et obscurius venosa; flores majusculi, candidi, pedicellis strictis sursum subcrassioribus glabris suffulti et 2—3-ni, rarius solitarii, pedunculum brevissimum (vix 3—4 lin. longum) axillarem terminantes; calycis lobi 3½—4 lin. longi, lato-elliptici, obtusissimi, mucronati, scariosi, glabri, interiores latiores et obtusiores; corolla infundibuliformis, glabra, 1½ poll. longa, lobis lato-subcordatis mucronatis; capsulæ chartaceæ, depresso-globosæ, glabræ, pedicello elongato ¾—1-pollicari et parum incrassato suffultæ; semina subglobosa, 1½ lin. crassa, atra, lævia.—Ex affinitate *I. cymosæ.*

The leaves much resemble those of *I. obscura* or *I. denticulata*, but are much larger. Rather frequent in the more open parts of the tropical forests of Kamorta.

296. Ipomœa sepiaria, Koen.—Karnicobar (Novara 133; Jelinek 26—*manyi*, inc.).—A form with narrower, almost sagittate and angular leaves.

297. Ipomœa denticulata, Choisy.—Common in the beach-forests and along the sandy shores of Kamorta and Katchall; Great Nicobar (g. c.).

298. Ipomœa campanulata, L.—Not unfrequent amongst shrubbery in the beach-jungles of Kamorta; Pulu Milu (Novara 132; Jelinek 212—*minjab*, inc.).

299. Ipomœa Turpethum, R. Br.—Not unfrequent in shrubbery of the beach-forests of Katchall; (Novara 129; Jelinek).

300. Ipomœa pes-capræ, Sw.—Common along the beaches and in the beach-forests of all the islands; Karnicobar (Novara 131; Jelinek 37—*lanankap*, inc.).

301. Ipomœa linifolia, Bl.—Frequent amongst grass, along rivulets, on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

N. B. Dr. Diedrichsen enumerates also *Lepistemon*, *Calonyction*, and *Aniseia* in his list of Nicobarese plants.

302. Evolvulus linifolius, L. (with white flowers).—Locally on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

303. Erycibe paniculata, Roxb. var.—A large climber, frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Karnicobar (g. c.).

BIGNONIACEÆ.

304. Radermachera Lobbii, Miq.—A large tree up to 80 feet high, common in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

305. Spathodea Rheedii, Wall.—Katchall (g. c.).

ACANTHACEÆ.

306. Thunbergia sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

307. Acanthus ilicifolius, L.—Along tidal marshes, Kamorta.

308. Ebermayera lanceolata, Hassk.—Great Nicobar (g. c.).

309. Hemiagraphis glandulosa, T. And.—In open or cleared spots in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; Karnicobar (Novara 139; Jelinek 31—*samtarod*, inc.).

310. Hygrophila salicifolia, NE.—Not unfrequent along rivulets in the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

311. Peristrophe acuminata, NE.—Here and there in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; Great Nicobar (g. c.).

312. Dædalacanthus suffruticosus, T. And.—Karnicobar (g. c.).

313. Eranthemum succifolium, nov. sp.

Herba annua, succulenta, glabra, 1—2½-pedalis, caule viridi v. fuscescente (nunquam albo); folia lanceolata ad elliptico-lanceolata, basi acuta, petiolo usque pollicari crasso suffulta, obtuse v. acutiuscule acuminata, 4—8 poll. longa, succulento-coriacea, glaberrima, nitida, in sicco fuscescentia; flores speciosi, candidi, pedicellis 1—2 lin. longis puberulis suffulti, 2—3-ni v. raro per plures fasciculati et secundi, bracteis linearibus pedicellos æquantibus v. brevioribus sustenti et paniculam vulgo amplam rarius contractam brachiatam minute puberulam terminalem efformantes; calycis laciniæ subulatæ, 3 lin. longæ; corollæ tubus 1—1½ poll. longus, limbus subbilabiatus, lobi inferiores 3 lato-obovati subacuti, basi usque ad quartam partem longitudinis connati, lobi superiores 2 oblongi, acutiusculi, basi usque ad ⅓ partem connati; capsulæ clavatæ in partem sterilem fere semipollicarem attenuatæ, normaliter 4-spermæ; semina compressa, orbiculari-reniformia, glabra, rugosissima.—Ex affinitate *E. Blumei.*

Common in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Great (Nicobar (g. c.); Karnicobar (Novara 141; Jelinek 78—*okpakue* inc.).

314. Eranthemum album, T. And.?—Karnicobar and Katchall (g. c.).

315. Justicia vasculosa, Wall.—Katchall; Trice and Track, and Great Nicobar (g. c.).

316. Justicia Sumatrana (*Gendarussa? Sumatrana*, Miq. Fl. Ind. Bat. II. 832.)—Frequent in the tropical forests (calcareous) of the eastern coast of Katchall. The corolla is uniformly white.

PEDALINEÆ.

*317. Sesamum Indicum, DC.—Nankowry, at Malacca; cultivated?

CYRTANDRACEÆ.

318. Epithema carnosum, DC. var.—On shady coral-rocks in the tropical forests of the eastern coast of Katchall, rare.

319. Cyrtandra sp.? (leaves only).—Katchall (g. c.).

N. B. *Cyrtandra acuminata*, Wall. in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 329, requires comparison with *Cyrtandromœa decurrens*, Zoll. Syst. Verz. part 3. 58—a species unknown to me.

LENTIBULARIEÆ.

320. Utricularia diantha, Roem. and Schult.—In a rivulet on the grass-heaths east of Enaca, Kamorta.

SCROPHULARINEÆ.

321. Scoparia dulcis, L.—A common weed in the beach-forests and on cleared lands, around the huts of the natives, etc., in Kamorta and Katchall.

322. Torenia cordifolia, Roxb.—In shrubberies in cleared or open places, especially along road-sides, in the tropical forests near the penal settlement at Kamorta.

323. Bonnaya sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

324. Limnophila hirsuta, Bth., var. scaberrima. Folia rugosa, supra tuberculis hyalino-albidis calcareis et setulis boragineo-scaberrima, subtus punctata et hirsuta.

Rather frequent along swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

325. Adenosma hirsutum (*Pterostigma hirsutum*, Bth.), var. bracteis longioribus.—Rare and but local on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

326. Striga hirsuta, Bth. (with yellow flowers).—Rare and sporadic on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

327. Centranthera hispida, R. Br.—Only one specimen met with on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

VERBENACEÆ.

328. Vitex Negundo, L.—Rather frequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall, also found occasionally on the grass-heaths of Kamorta; Pulu Milu (Novara 121; Jelinek—*hita*, inc.).

329. Stachytarpha Indica, Vhl.—Frequent in grass-land and shrubbery around the penal settlement on Kamorta.

330. Premna integrifolia, L.—Frequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Karnicobar (g. c.); *tanyól*, inc. Katch.

N. B. *Sphænodesma eryciboides,* Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1871, 76, = *Symphorema grossa* (*Premna? grossa,* Wall. Cat. 1874; DC. Prodr. XI. 638). *Sphenodesma* and *Symphorema* are in my opinion not generically distinct.

331. CLERODENDRON INERME, L.—In the beach and tidal forests of Kamorta; Karnicobar (Novara 118; Jelinek 25—*manjudjon,* inc.).

332. CLERODENDRON PANICULATUM, L.—Nicobars (Novara 117; Jelinek).

333. CALLICARPA LONGIFOLIA, Lamk.—Common in the beach-jungles of all the islands; Karnicobar (Novara 119; Jelinek 51—*kimvidang,* inc.); Nankowry (Novara 120; Jelinek 117—*kalafat,* inc.).

334. GMELINA ASIATICA, L.—Rather frequent near the old cattle-shed on the grass-heaths north of the penal settlement of Kamorta; probably only an intruder from the tropical forests, where it ought to be found.

BORAGINEÆ.

335. EHRETIA sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

336. CORDIA SUBCORDATA, Lamk.—A large shrub along the sea-shore, especially along beaches, of the eastern coast of Kamorta; Nankowry, (Novara 122; Jelinek 122—*njod,* inc.).

337. TOURNEFORTIA ARGENTEA, L.—Common in the beach-forests, especially along the sea-border itself, of Katchall; Trice and Track (g. c.); (Novara 124; Jelinek).

338. TOURNEFORTIA GLABRA (*Tetrandra glabra,* Miq.).—Scandent, in patches of low jungle along one of the rivulets in the grass-heaths of Kamorta; Katchall (g. c.).

LABIATÆ.

339. OCYMUM SANCTUM, L.—Frequent around the huts of the natives in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Nankowry (Novara 116; Jelinek 110—*tschamenga,* inc.).

340. DYSOPHYLLA AURICULARIA, Bth.—In a swampy rivulet on the grass-heaths west of Enaca, Kamorta.

*341. HYPTIS SUAVEOLENS, Poir.—As wild around the huts of the natives at Malacca, Nankowry.

Diedrichsen mentions *Orthosiphon* also as a Nicobarese plant.

342. LEUCAS sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

NYCTAGINEÆ.

343. BOERHAAVIA GLUTINOSA, Vhl.—Nicobars (*teste* Vahl.).

AMARANTACEÆ.

344. Amarantus viridis, L.—Not unfrequent around the huts of the natives in the beach-forests of Katchall and Kamorta; *aygóbó,* inc. Katch.

345. Amarantus Gangeticus, L.—Around the huts of the natives in the beach-forests of Katchall.

346. Aerva lanata, Juss.—Frequent in the beach-forests of Katchall; *dyu-al,* inc. Katch.

347. Alternanthera sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

348. Achyranthes aspera, L.—Nicobars (Novara 67; Jelinek).

349. Cyathula prostrata, Bl.—Great Nicobar (Novara 68; Jelinek 215—*teünji,* inc.).

350. Desmochaeta sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

POLYGONEÆ.

351. Polygonum flaccidum, Roxb.—In a jungle-marsh in the coral-reef-forests behind Katjui, on the western coast of Katchall.

MONIMIACEÆ.

352. Kibara coriacea, Hf. & Th.—Great Nicobar (Novara 69; Jelinek 270).

LAURINEÆ.

353. Cinnamomum obtusifolium, N. E.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Nankowry (Novara 71; Jelinek 144—*montam,* inc.).

354. Cryptocarya ferrea, Bl.—Rather rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

N. B. Diedrichsen gives *Polyadenia* also as Nicobarese.

355. Tetranthera laurifolia, Jacq.—Pulu Milu (Novara 70; Jelinek 210—*bogiak,* inc.); Great Nicobar (g. c.).

356. Tetranthera amara NE., var. γ. Andamanica (v. sp. propria?), folia multo majora et tenuiora; umbellæ numerosæ, pedunculis gracilibus usque ad 4 lin. longis suffultæ.—Karnicobar (Novara 72; Jelinek 35—*takawoka,* inc.).

357. Litsæa foliosa, NE.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Nankowry (Novara 76; Jelinek 137—*ulenja,* inc.).

358. Cassytha filiformis, L.—Common in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Karnicobar (Novara 79; Jelinek 60—*kumbraga,* inc.).

359. Hernandia peltata, Meissn.—Common in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Karnicobar (Novara 80; Jelinek 40—*minhud*).

LORANTHACEÆ.

360. Loranthus sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

SANTALACEÆ.

361. Henslowia erythrocarpa, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 329.—Rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

ELÆAGNACEÆ.

362. Elæagnus arborea, Roxb.—In shrubbery along the tropical forests of Kamorta; Nankowry (Novara 81; Jelinek 164—*klumhang*, inc.).

THYMELÆACEÆ.

363. Gonystylus Miquelianus, T. et B.—Rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

364. Bragantia tomentosa, R. Br.—Katchall and Trice and Track (g. c.); Great Nicobar (Novara 82; Jelinek 223—*taman*, inc.).

N. B. Diedrichsen mentions *Aristolochia* also.

MYRISTICACEÆ.

365. Myristica corticosa, Hf. and Th.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

366. Actephila Javanica, Miq.—Katchall (g. c.).

367. Actephila puberula, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1873, 236.—Common in the tropical and the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; Tillangchong (Novara 199 and 192; Jelinek 100).

368. Glochidion calocarpum, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 330.—Common in the beach and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Karnicobar (Novara 204; Jelinek 50—*kinfidn*, inc.); Great Nicobar (g. c.).

369. Phyllanthus Niruri, L.—A weed around the huts of the natives in the beach-forests of Katchall.

370. Breynia oblongifolia, Muell. Arg. (var. foliis majoribus). A small tree in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall.

371. Breynia racemosa, Muell. Arg.—Not unfrequent in the beach- and coral-reef-forests of Katchall; Great Nicobar (Novara 196; Jelinek 228—*henonguiwe*, inc.).

372. Breynia rhamnoides, Muell. Arg.—Nankowry (Novara 205; Jelinek 161—*matmeijong*, inc.).

N. B. Diedrichsen enumerates *Cicca* in his list of Nicobarese genera.

373. SECURINEGA OBOVATA, Muell. Arg.—Not unfrequent in the beach and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall, rarely entering the tropical forests; Karnicobar (Novara 193; Jelinek 43—*hengot*, inc.).

374. ANTIDESMA MENASU, Muell. Arg.—Karnicobar (Novara 66; Jelinek 54—*senepkomó*, inc.).

375. ANTIDESMA PUNCTICULATUM, Miq.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

376. ANTIDESMA PERSIMILIS, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 330.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

377. ANTIDESMA GHÆSEMBILLA, Gærtn.—Common on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

378. APOROSA GLABRIFOLIA, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 330. Common on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

379. APOROSA MICROSTACHYA, Muell. Arg.—Rather frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Great Nicobar (Novara 212; Jelinek 262—*lamacha*, inc.).

380. BACCAUREA JAVANICA, Muell. Arg. (*B. acuminata*, Muell. Arg.).—A tree 60 feet high by 8—10 feet in girth, on Nankowry (Novara 213; Jelinek 167—*lanob*, inc.).

N. B. *Adenocrepis Javanica*, Bl., and *Microsepala acuminata*, Miq., are in my opinion the same plant, but Miquel named some specimens from the Lampongs (Herb. Bog. No. 4531) also by the latter name. These differ greatly by the very short racemes and by the leaves drying yellow like those of a *Symplocos*.

381. CYCLOSTEMON LEIOCARPUM, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 330.—Here and there in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

382. BRIEDELIA GLAUCA, Bl.—Not unfrequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; (Novara 195, Jelinek).

383. BRIEDELIA TOMENTOSA, Bl.—Rather frequent along the outskirts of the tropical forests of Kamorta; Katchall (g. c.).

384. CROTON ARGYRATUM, Bl.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

385. MALLOTUS ACUMINATUS, Muell. Arg.—Common in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; Great Nicobar (Novara 200; Jelinek 221 & 217—*ungakab*, inc.).

386. MALLOTUS HELFERI, Muell. Arg.—Trice, Track, or Meroe (g. c.).

387. MALLOTUS MURICATUS, Muell. Arg.—Frequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; Kamorta (g. c.).

388. MACARANGA TANARIUS, Muell. Arg. (*M. molliuscula*, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1873. 245).—Frequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Nankowry (Novara 197; Jelinek 150—*kendub*, inc.); *kángyua*, inc. Katch.

389. Macaranga gigantea, Muell. Arg.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

390. Alchornea Javensis, Muell. Arg.—Common in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; Karnicobar (Novara 202; Jelinek 52—*kamfata,* inc.).

391. Alchornea tiliæfolia, Muell. Arg.—Karnicobar (g. c.).

N. B. Diedrichsen gives *Acalypha* as a Nicobarese plant.

392. Cheilosa montana, Bl. var.—Nankowry (Novara 164; Jelinek 175—*majab*).

393. Ricinus communis, L.—Frequent and like wild in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall, entering also the coral-reef-forests; Great Nicobar (Jelinek—*ma,* inc.); *máh,* inc. Katch.

*394. Manihot utilissima, Pohl.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

395. Gelonium lanceolatum, Willd.—In the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; Karnicobar (Novara 207; Jelinek 12—*liussoldova,* inc.).

396. Gelonium bifarium, Roxb.—Karnicobar (Novara 206 & 208; Jelinek 12—*liussoldova,* inc.).

397. Claoxylon longifolium, Muell. Arg.—A small tree not unfrequent in the tropical and beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; *lanú án,* inc. Katch.

398. Claoxylon molle, Endl.—Frequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall, entering the tropical forests; Nankowry (Novara 203; Jelinek 149—*enghoye,* inc.).

399. Excœcaria Agallocha, L.—Frequent in the tidal and beach-forests of Kamorta.

400. Excœcaria oppositifolia, Jacq.—Great Nicobar (Novara 194; Jelinek 246—*fugh,* inc.).

401. Excœcaria rectinervis (*Actephila rectinervis,* Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875. 329).

Descriptioni (l. c.) adde: folia integerrima, obtusissima v. retusa, rarius apiculata; flores masculi sessiles, diandri, solitarii in axillis bractearum obcordatarum et in spicam sessilem glabram petiolo breviorem aggregati; spicæ omnino masculæ v. basi 2—3 floribus feminibus brevissime pedicellatis auctæ; ovarium trigono-ovatum, glabrum, stylis 3 crassis reflexis coronatum; capsulæ maturæ pedunculo glabro c. semipollicari suffultæ, globoso-trigonæ, cerasi magni magnitudine, crustaceæ, læves; semina subglobosa, pisi minoris magnitudine, pallida, ferrugineo-tigrina et maculata.—Speciei precedenti affinis.

Common on coral-rocks in the tropical forests of Katchall; Tilangchong (Novara 192 & 199; Jelinek 100).

402. Euphorbia parviflora, L., var. linearifolia.—Here and there on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

403. Euphorbia Atota, Forst.—Common on the beaches and in the

beach-forests of the western coast of Katchall; Great Nicobar (g. c.); Karnicobar (Novara 191; Jelinek 86—*mupee*).

404. Euphorbia pilulifera, L.—A weed around habitations in the beach-forests and uncultivated parts of Kamorta and Katchall.

405. Euphorbia epiphylloides, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1873, 247.—Karnicobar and Great Nicobar (g. c.).

URTICACEÆ.

406. Elatostema Novaræ, nov. sp.

Fruticulosa, ramosa, glabra; folia alterna, oblique lanceolata v. ovato-lanceolata, basi inæquilaterali acuta, triplinervia, subsessilia, subulato-acuminata, repando-serrata, membranacea, nigrescentia, 3—6 poll. longa, glabra, striis linearibus sparsis adpressis obducta, nervis lateralibus non procul a margine ipso confluentibus; stipulæ subulatæ, 2—3 lin. longæ, deciduæ; flores subglabri, iis *E. lineolati* similes, in axillis foliorum glomerati.—Nankowry (Novara 63; Jelinek 169).

Near *E. lineolatum*, but differs at once by the nigrescent leaves, different nervation, and smaller flowers and flower-clusters.

407. Elatostema integrifolium, Wedd.—Katchall (g. c.).

408. Pellionia procridifolia, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 330.—Rather frequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall.—Very near to *P. frutescens*, which is a hill-species and has serrate leaves.

409. Villebrunnea sylvatica, Bl.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

410. Pipturus velutinus, Wedd.—Trice and Track (Novara 65; Jelinek 183—*njiha*, inc.); Nankowry (Novara 64; Jelinek 154—*kenpeihrinê*, inc.).

N. B. Diedrichsen enumerates *Boehmeria* also.

411. Gonostegia hirta, Miq.—Rather frequent along swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

412. Pouzolzia Indica, Gaud.—Not unfrequent along swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

N. B. *Parietaria* of Diedrichsen's list will probably be the above.

413. Conocephalus sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

*414. Artocarpus incisa, L.—Cultivated on Karnicobar.

415. Artocarpus integrifolia, L.—Cultivated; and I met with a batch of really wild trees in the tropical forest north of the settlement on Kamorta.

416. Artocarpus pomiformis, T. et B. in Nat. Tydschr. Ned. Ind. XXIV. 306.—Rather frequent in the coral-reef- and tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

417. Artocarpus pedunculari[s], Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 331.—Rather frequent but dispersed in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

418. ARTOCARPUS CHAPLASHA, Roxb.—Nankowry (Novara 60; Jelinek 165—*pajal*, inc.).

419. FICUS RETUSA, L.—Common in the coral-reef- and tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Trice and Track (g. c.); Karnicobar (Novara 52; Jelinek 21—*keljue*, inc.); Nankowry and Pulu Milu (Novara 62 and 51; Jelinek 124 and 205—*pong*, inc.); *bong*, inc. Katch.

420. FICUS INDICA, L.—Not unfrequent in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

421. FICUS INFECTORIA, L.—Katchall (g. c.).

422. FICUS RUMPHII, Bl.—In the tropical forests (calcareous) of the eastern coast of Katchall; Great Nicobar (Novara 59; Jelinek 268).

423. FICUS GIBBOSA, Bl.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Karnicobar (Novara 61; Jelinek 53—*tajimiyi*, inc.).

424. FICUS CHRYSOCARPA, Rwdt.—In the tropical forests of Kamorta, rather rare.

425. FICUS HISPIDA, L. f.—Common in the beach-forests, rare in the coral-reef-forests, of Katchall and Kamorta; Karnicobar (Novara 58; Jelinek 44—*hambam*, inc.).

426. FICUS PEDUNCULATA, Rwdt.—A large tree on Nankowry (Novara 53; Jelinek 167—*lanob*, inc.).

427. FICUS MACROPODA, Kurz in Pegu Rep. A. 123 and B. 86.—Karnicobar (Novara 54; Jelinek 68—*tessamoa*, inc.); Nankowry (Novara 56; Jelinek 142—*komipuë*, inc.); Great Nicobar, very common (Novara 55; Jelinek 227—*inguë*, inc.).

428. STREBLUS ASPER, Lour., var. foliis magis minusve scabris.—Katchall (g. c.), Karnicobar (Novara 201; Jelinek 34—*alang*, inc.).

429. TREMA ORIENTALIS, Bl., var. VELUTINA (*Sponia velutina*, Planch.). Not unfrequent in the forests of Kamorta.

430. GIRONNIERA SUBÆQUALIS, Planch.—Rather rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

PIPERACEÆ.

431. CHAVICA MACROSTACHYA, Miq. var. ?—On shady coral-rocks, frequent in the tropical forests of Katchall; (Novara 49; Jelinek).

432. CHAVICA BETLE, Miq.—Cultivated and as wild in the beach-forests of all the islands; (Novara 48; Jelinek).

CASUARINEÆ.

433. CASUARINA EQUISETIFOLIA, Forst.—Frequent along the coast and on the beaches of Kamorta and the western side of Katchall; enters the grass-heaths of Kamorta and Karnicobar (Novara 50; Jelinek 6—*mahará*, inc.).

GNETACEÆ.

434. Gnetum gnemon, L., var. macrophylla, folia 5—7 poll. longa, $3\frac{1}{2}$—$4\frac{1}{2}$ poll. lata, carnoso-membranacea, laxius reticulata; spicæ androgynæ, simplices, robustiores.—A tree (35—40 + 10—15 + $2\frac{1}{2}$—$3\frac{1}{2}$) rather frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Trice and Track (Novara 46—47; Jelinek 190—*hitoi,* inc.).—Very distinct in appearance from the true *gnemon,* but hardly specifically different.

435. Gnetum macropodum, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 331. Very common in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

CYCADEÆ.

436. Cycas Rumphii, Miq.—Common in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; on Kamorta the tree is found on the very ridges in open places of the tropical forests; Karnicobar (Jelinek—*turile* or *tewile,* inc.).

PALMÆ.

437. Nipa fruticans, Wurmb.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

438. Cocos nucifera, L.—Common in the beach-forests of all the islands, locally ascending calcareous ridges up to 200 feet elevation; *ujóu,* inc. Katch.

439. Areca Catechu, L.—Wild in the tropical forests of Kamorta, and apparently also in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall; otherwise everywhere cultivated and like wild; (Novara 43; Jelinek).

440. Areca augusta, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 170.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta, Trinkut, and Nankowry,

441. Orania Nicobarica, Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875. 331. t. 171.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

442. Zalacca sp. sterile only.—An erect rattan, apparently of this genus, is frequent in the tropical forests of Katchall.

443. Korthalsia scaphigera, Mart.—Great Nicobar (Novara 40; Jelinek 244—*schamoa,* inc.).

444. Calamus Andamanicus, Kurz in Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1874, 211, t. 27—28.

Drupæ maturæ globoso-ovoideæ, cerasi minoris magnitudine, acumine brunneo-squamato terminatæ; squamæ trapezoideæ, crustaceæ, stramineæ, nitidæ, anguste brunneo-marginatæ, convexiusculæ, medio vix impressæ, in appendicem pallidam membranaceam ciliatam squamæ longitudine v. breviorem prolongatæ; semen ovoideo-semiteres, dorso parce at grosse lacunosum; albumen homogeneum.

The drupes described and figured by me (l. c.) turn out not to have been quite ripe, and hence it is that the seed is represented with the markings of the scales. Fully ripe drupes present a very different appearance from the figures given, the scales being much exserted and developed and of a straw-colour, and the appendages turning quite pale-coloured.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Karnicobar (Novara 41—42; Jelinek—*maätje*, inc.).

445. CALAMUS sp.—Rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

It is a small species with green prickly sheaths and broad pinnæ. I possess only the female flowers and am therefore unwilling to describe it as a new species. There are several other species of *Calamus* on these islands, but they were out of flower or fruit.

PANDANEÆ.

446. PANDANUS LERAM, Jones.—Common in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of all the islands, delighting chiefly in and along jungle-marshes; *ladong*, inc. Katch.

N. B. Habit and affinity of *P. dubius*, Spreng., but shorter stemmed and more branched; the stigmas are auricular-orbicular, as large as in *P. dubius*, sessile, and somewhat waved on the margins.

447. PANDANUS ODORATISSIMUS, L. f.—Frequent on the beaches and in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; on Kamorta it forms a principal feature on the grass-heaths.

N. B. Junghuhn (Java. I. 2nd germ. ed. 109 sqq.) has already remarked upon and illustrated the great variability in habit of the screw-pines. The form which grows along the beaches forms arboreous ascending shrubs, much branched and sending down quite a labyrinth of straight aerial roots; but the one which grows on the heaths is entirely different, being a small tree from 20 to 25 feet in height with a stout grey simple stem, which sends down short and thick aerial roots from the lowermost part only, while the crown is small, sparingly and shortly branched, and very dense. There are, besides, two varieties of these trees on the heaths, the one having the stigmas normal as in the littoral form and the drupes connate high up so as to effect a tesselated appearance, while the other variety has the drupes free for about one-fourth of their length from the top terminating in short erect points, on the inner face of which the linear-lanceolate stigmas are situated. The foliage in the one is darker green, but the male flowers of both varieties are exactly the same. Dr. Hance (in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 68.) has remarked upon the variability of the stigmas in screw-pines, but overlooked that I had myself pointed out this fact (Journ. Bot. 1867. 99.) with the qualification that they vary without therefore giving up their essential value. The stigmas ought to be described from the ovaries or the young drupes but it is difficult to collect such; it is usually only after the syncarps have attained some size that they catch the eye.

The male organs appear to me to be of much higher value in grouping the species of *Pandanus*, but the time has not yet arrived when these organs shall be available of all or even of most of the species. *Pandanus helicopus* was correctly placed by me in the section *Ryckia*, as I find on re-examination of my material, and I have also since obtained the male spadices of it, which shew racemose anthers.

448. Freycinetia insignis, Bl.—In the tropical forests of Katchall and Kamorta (also Andamans).

449. Freycinetia scandens, Gaud. ?—Common in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Katchall and Kamorta; Pulu Milu (Novara 39; Jelinek 197—*jï*, inc.). It is very doubtful whether this is really the same as Gaudichaud's plant, and it is possible that it may be only the young state of the preceding species, although I met with no intermediate states.

AROIDEÆ.

450. Homalonema aromaticum, Schott.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Pulu Milu (Novara 34; Jelinek 201—*lamany*, inc.).

451. Chamæcladon ovatum, Schott ?—Great Nicobar (Novara 33; Jelinek 280).—Schott's description agrees with the Nicobar plant except in some minor points. I have seen no authentic specimens of the Singapore plant.

452. Aglaonema simplex, Bl.—Not unfrequent in the coral-reef- and tropical forests of Katchall and Kamorta; Pulu Milu (Novara 32; Jelinek 196—*lakoa*, inc.).

N. B. *Aglaonema palustris*, T. et B. in Tydsch. Nat. Ver. Ned. Ind. XXIV. 305, = *Aglaodorum Griffithii*, Schott.

453. Colocasia virosa, Kth.—Very plentiful, in company with *Nephrodium propinquum*, along a swampy rivulet on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

*454. Colocasia antiquorum, Schott.—Frequently cultivated by the Nicobarese.

455. Pothos scandens, L.—Common in all forests of all the islands; Great Nicobar (Novara 37 & 38; Jelinek 233—*tamab*, inc.).

456. Scindapsus pteropodus, T. et B. in Nat. Tydsch. Ned. Ind. XXV. 407.—Great Nicobar (Novara 35; Jelinek 276).

LEMNACEÆ.

457. Lemna paucicostata, Hegelm.—Western side of Katchall, in a jungle-marsh behind Katjui.

NAJADACEÆ.

458. Cymodocea sp. ?—Common around Katchall and forming submarine meadows on the coral-reefs at a depth of 2—4 fathoms.

N. B. Diedrichsen has *Zostera* in his list of Nicobar plants.

459. HALOPHILA OVALIS, Hf.—Rather frequent, along with other pelagic phanerogams, on the submarine coral-reefs around Katchall.

460. ENHALUS ACOROIDES, Stend.—Forming submarine meadows and attaining a length of 4 feet in the shallows around all the islands. Prefers especially debouchures of freshwater-rivers. On the coral-reefs of Katchall there occurs in masses what appears to be a small form of this species which has the leaves never above 6 inches long.

461. NAJAS sp.—In water-holes of the jungle-marshes behind Katjui, on the western coast of Katchall. (The specimens had been too much ransacked by pigs from the village to enable me to procure more than the tips of the plants).

462. BLYXA ROXBURGHII, Rich.—Here and there in the rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

SCITAMINEÆ.

463. ALPINIA PHŒNICEA, Kamphœvener MS.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

464. AMOMUM (DYMCZEWICZKIA) FENZLII, nov. sp., Plate XII.

Herba perennis, sobolifera, elata, 5—7 ped. alta, glaberrima; folia 2—3-pedalia, lineari-oblonga, subabrupte acuminata, basi inæquali in petiolum 3—4 lin. longum attenuata, glaberrima, subcoriacea; vaginæ ore valde productæ; flores pro genere minusculi, inter squamas et squamulas glabras villoso-marginatas sessiles et capitulum magnum lato-involucratum hemisphericum formantes; pedunculus usque semipedalis laxe et ample bracteatus; bracteæ oblongæ ad ovato-oblongæ, 1½—2 poll. longæ, glabræ, rosellæ v. albidæ, vulgo villoso-ciliatæ; bracteæ involucrantes lato-ovales, obtusissimæ, 1—1½ poll. longæ, pallide roseæ, glabræ, marginibus lanato-villosæ; calyx tubulosus, apice 3-fidus v. 2-fidus cum lobo altero latiori et bilobulato, extus parce adpresse sericeo-pilosus; corolla 1½ poll. longa, tubo semipollicari intus usque ad medium villoso extus parce piloso; perigonii lobi pallide rosei, concavo-lineares, pollicem circiter longi, marginibus parcissime pilosi, rectiusculi, apice cucullato sæpius penicillati; labellum equilongum, extus basin versus parce sericeum, trapezoideo-ovatum, concavum et genitalia omnino includens, basi attenuatum, subtiliter radiato-nervosum, coccineum, marginibus niveum; anthera inappendiculata, apice emarginata, basi marginibus barbata; filamentum planum, intus villosum; stylus sursum parce pilosus et leviter incrassatus; stigma oblique capitatum; staminodia 2, oblique oblonga, carnosa, apice ciliolata et passim biloba; baccæ obovoideæ, pollicem circiter longæ, perigonii tubo coronatæ, hirsutulæ; semina obovoidea, atra, albo-arillata.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

MARANTACEÆ.

465. Maranta dichotoma, Wall (*M. grandis*, Miq. Suppl. Fl. Sum. 616).—Frequent in the shade of the tropical forests of Kamorta; Katchall (g. c.); Nankowry (Novara 30; Jelinek 152—*ofu*, inc.).

466. Canna sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

MUSACEÆ.

*467. Musa sapientum, L.—Cultivated at the Penal Settlement of Kamorta. Whether the variety of the plantain cultivated by the Nicobarese belong to this species or to *M. simiarum* I am unable to say.

468. Musa Simiarum, Rumph. ?—The plants growing in the forests of Kamorta were out of flowers and hence are doubtfully referred to this species.

ORCHIDEÆ.

469. Oberonia sp.—On trees of the tropical forests of Kamorta, not rare (specimens lost).

470. Dendrobium anceps, Sw.—Common on trees in the mangrove- and beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

471. Dendrobium crumenatum, Sw.—Frequent on trees in the beach- and mangrove-forests.

472. Dendrobium sp.—On trees on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.—Flowers exactly like those of *D. crumenatum*, but the leaves short, rigidly coriaceous, horizontal or half-erect, and distichous. Probably only an erect variety produced by abundance of light.

473. Pholidota imbricata, Sm.—Rare on trees in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

474. Pachystoma senile, Reichb. f.—Very common on the grass-heaths of Kamorta and sometimes producing quite a rose-coloured tint over large tracts of them. The flowers are here all rose-coloured, while in Bengal they are as constantly white.

475. Eulophia Andamanensis, Rchb. f. in Flora 1872. 276.—Rare on dry places near the mangrove-swamps and also in the drier parts of the swamps themselves, along the western coast of Katchall.

476. Eulophia graminea, Ldl.—In patches dispersed over the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

477. Eulophia decipiens, nov. sp., Pl. XIII, Figs. 8—12. Herbæ erectæ, tuberosæ, glaberrimæ, 2—3 ped. altæ; folia ignota, hysteranthia; scapus erectus, simplex, albidus, squamis parvis lanceolatis internodiis multoties brevioribus vestitus, glaberrimus; flores majusculi, albi, glaberrimi, pedicellis gracilibus 3—4 lin. longis glabris suffulti et secundi, bracteis minutis 2 lin. circiter longis sustenti; perigonii phylla exteriora et interiora 2 superiora linearia, vix falcata, 5-nervia, $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longa, acuta, gla-

bra; labellum concavo-obovatum, basi in calcar lineam fere longum graciliter saccatum desinens, supra medio 3-lobatum, lobo medio multo majore obtuso et sæpius mucronulato, marginibus crispulum, nervis basi 5, sursum circiter 10—12, longitudinalibus percursum quarum 4—5 in lobum majorem excurrunt et in fibrillas carnosas numerosas excrescunt; columna gracilis, recta, latiuscula, sepalorum dimidium vix attinens.—Here and there socially on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

The plant, and indeed the structure of the flowers themselves, so closely resembles *Pachystoma senile* that I considered it for a while to be a perfectly glabrous form of it (*P. senile* having the flowers and pedicels all minutely puberulous), but it has short bracts, and the pollinia assign it to *Eulophia.*

478. Cyrtopera fusca, Wight?—A few plants only among long grass along a swampy rivulet west of Enaca, Kamorta.

479. Phalænopsis cornu-cervi, Bl. et Reichb. f.—Here and there on trees in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

480. Trichoglottis quadricornuta, nov. sp., Pl. XIII, Figs. 1—7.

Multicaulis, epiphytica, glabra, caulibus pendulis vaginis sulcato-striatis obductis; folia alterna, disticha, lineari-lanceolata, basi torta attenuata, subsessilia, acuminata, coriacea, in sicco 13—14-nervia, 2—3½ poll. longa; flores majusculi, oppositifolii, flavi?, 2-ni v. raro 3—4-ni fasciculati, pedicellis arcuatis ½ poll. fere longis sustenti; perigonii phylla exteriora obovato-oblonga, obtusa, circ. ⅓ poll. longa, lateralia subfalcata; phylla interiora 2 superiora conformia sed angustiora; labellum valde arcuatim inflexum, supra basi inæqualiter 4-cornutum, cornubus 2 posticis loborum locum tenentibus lineam fere longis acutiusculis, 2 basilaribus duplo brevioribus, intra cornua callo concavo hirsutissimo auctum et in lobum reflexo-arcuatum crassum linearem subtus apicem versus unicallosum apice breviter bifido lævem excurrens; calcar rectiusculum, obtusiusculum, lobo medio paullo longius; columna brevissima; pollinia 2, globosa, apice in semipollen parvum ellipsoideum in cavitate pollinis insidens separabilia.

Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta; (Novara 28; Jelinek).

481. Luisia sp.—Frequent on trees in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall. Leaves only.

482. Vanda teres, Ldl.?—Karnicobar (g. c.). Leaves only.

483. Saccolabium obliquum, Ldl.—Common in the coral-reef and tropical forests of Katchall and Kamorta; (Novara 29; Jelinek). Flowers small, yellow, the lip whitish.

484. Thrixspermum amplexicaule, Rchb. f. in Flora 1868. 53. (*Aërides amplexicaule,* Ldl.).—Only a single plant met with amongst long grass and shrubbery along a swampy rivulet west of Enaca, Kamorta. (In Java it grows amongst shrubbery on *dry* grounds).

485. Corymbis disticha, Ldl.—Rare in the tropical forests on the plutonic hills of Ho Ho, Kamorta. Trice and Track (g. c.).

N. B. Living specimens of from 15 to 18 other species of orchids were collected by me, but most of these were lost or otherwise made away with.

BROMELIACEÆ.

486. Ananas sativus, Schult.—Cultivated on the islands and producing superior fruits.

AMARYLLIDEÆ.

487. Crinum Asiaticum, L.—Common in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Karnicobar (Novara 27; Jelinek 87—*faa*, inc.).

488. Hypoxis orchioides, Kurz in Miq. Ann. Mus. Lugd. Bat. IV. 177.—(*Curculigo ensifolia*, R. Br. Prod. 290; Bth. Fl. Austr. VI. 448).—Only a single specimen seen on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

489. Molineria capitulata, Herb. Amaryll. 84 (*Leucojum capitulatum*, Lour. Fl. Coch. 246; *Molineria recurvata*, Herb. Amar. 84; Kurz in Miq. An. Mus. Lugd. Bat. IV. 175).—Nankowry (Novara 31; Jelinek 171—*tetokom*, inc.).

DIOSCOREACEÆ.

490. Dioscorea glabra, Roxb.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Great Nicobar (Novara 26; Jelinek 231—*wuën*, inc.).

LILIACEÆ.

491. Dracæna angustifolia, Roxb.—Great Nicobar and Trice and Track (g. c.).

492. Dracæna linearifolia, Miq. (*D. Finlaysoni*, Baker in Journ. Linn. Soc. XIV. 525).—Very common in all the forests, but more so in the beach- and coral-reef-forests, of Kamorta and Katchall; (Novara 25; Jelinek); *na-el*, inc. Katch.

493. Dracæna Griffithii, Reg.—A tree 20 ft. high, rather rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

494. Dracæna spicata, Roxb.—Kondil and Karnicobar (g. c.).

495. Smilax polyacantha, Wall.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

496. Flagellaria Indica, L.—Common in the beach- and tidal forests of all the islands; Great Nicobar (Novara 24; Jelinek 242—*paläi*, inc.).

MELANTHACEÆ.

497. Stemona sp. (Roxburghia).—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

COMMELYNACEÆ.

498. Aneilema ensifolium, Wight.—Here and there, especially along swampy rivulets, on the grass-heaths of Kamorta, more frequent in the northern parts.

499. Aneilema nudiflorum, R. Br.—Amongst grass along a rivulet on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

500. Commelyna communis, L.—Frequent in the beach-forests of Kamorta, also in shrubbery near the old cattle-shed of the settlement on Kamorta.

N. B. Dr. Diedrichsen enumerates *Tradescantia.*

RESTIACEÆ.

501. Eriocaulon longifolium, NE.—Not unfrequent along swampy rivulets of the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

502. Eriocaulon truncatum, Ham.—Along a marshy rivulet on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

CYPERACEÆ.

503. Kyllingia monocephala, Rottb.—Frequent everywhere, in the forests as well as in cultivated lands, around habitations, etc.; Great Nicobar (Novara 18; Jelinek 216—*kons* (*ch*) *ea*, inc.).

504. Remirea maritima, Aubl.—Locally on the beaches of Kamorta.

505. Cyperus polystachyus, Roxb. and the variety *C. strictus*, Roxb.—Both pretty frequent on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

506. Cyperus vulgaris, Kth.—Here and there along the swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

507. Cyperus Haspan, L.—Not unfrequent along marshy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

508. Cyperus Iria, L.—Locally along swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

509. Cyperus mœstus, NE.—Not unfrequent in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

510. Cyperus pilosus, Vhl.—Here and there along swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

511. Cyperus canescens, Vhl.—Nicobars (Novara 22 and 23; Jelinek and Hochstetter).

512. Cyperus dilutus, Vhl.—Rather frequent on the grass-heaths of Kamorta, and more especially in swampy grounds of the valleys.

513. Cyperus umbellatus, Bth. and var. leucostachya, spiculis niveis, erectiusculis, radiis brevibus satis congestis.—The white-spiked variety rather frequent in the beach- and coral-reef forests of Katchall; the typical form on Tillangchong (Novara 21; Jelinek 98).

514. SCIRPUS SUBULATUS, Vhl. (*S. pectinatus*, N. E.).—Nicobars (*teste* Vahl).

515. ISOLEPIS sp.—Locally but socially on barren ground of the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

516. FIMBRISTYLIS MILIACEA, Vhl.—Frequent along swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

517. FIMBRISTYLIS COMPLANATA, Lk.—Not unfrequent along swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

518. FIMBRISTYLIS DIPHYLLA, Vhl.—Frequent in the grass-heaths of Kamorta especially along rivulets.

519. FIMBRISTYLIS OVALIS, NE. and a densely villous variety of it. The glabrous form common on the grass-heaths of Kamorta, the villous form only along one of the numerous rivulets, growing almost in the water.

520. FIMBRISTYLIS NUTANS, Vhl.—Not rare along a rivulet on the grass-heaths of Enaca, Kamorta.

521. FIMBRISTYLIS GLOBULOSA, Wall.—Locally along swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

522. FUIRENA UMBELLATA, Rottb.—Locally along marshy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

523. ANOSPORUM CEPHALOTES (*Cyperus cephalotes*, Vahl.).—Nicobars (*teste* Vahl).

524. HYPOLYTHRUM LATIFOLIUM, Rich.—Not unfrequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

525. HYPOLYTHRUM TRINERVIUM, Kth.—Great Nicobar (Novara 16; Jelinek 226—*timinjhai* inc.).

526. RHYNCHOSPORA GRACILLIMA, Thw. Ceyl. Pl. 435.—Common along a swampy rivulet on the grass-heaths west of Enaca, Kamorta.

527. RHYNCHOSPORA AUREA, Vhl.—Not unfrequent along swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

528. RHYNCHOSPORA WALLICHIANA, Kth.—Common on the dry grass-heaths of Kamorta.

NB. Diedrichsen gives the genus *Diplacrum* as a Nicobar plant, but to judge from some of his remarks thereon, this cannot be correct.

529. SCLERIA LATERIFLORA, Boeck., var. GLABRA.—In a swampy dell on the grass-heaths west of Enaca, Kamorta.

530. SCLERIA LITHOSPERMA, Willd.—Here and there in open places of the tropical forests of Kamorta; Katchall (g. c.).

531. SCLERIA SUMATRENSIS, Retz.—Common on the grass-heaths, but also in open places, along paths, etc., in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

532. SCLERIA sp. nov. allied to the preceding. Frequent in the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

NB. Unfortunately, I have only brought away a single incomplete specimen of this interesting form, having mistaken it at the time for a variety only of the preceding.

533. Scleria lævis, Retz. Not unfrequent along swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

534. Carex longiaristata, Boott.—Tillangchong (Novara 20; Jelinek 90).

GRAMINEÆ.

535. Paspalum scrobiculatum, L.—Frequent in cultivated and uncultivated places around the penal settlement of Kamorta, often also along rivulets in the grass-heaths.

536. Paspalum flexuosum, Klein.—Here and there in moist grassy spots along rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

537. Paspalum conjugatum, Retz.—Frequent in grass-lands around the settlement and around habitations in the beach-forests of Kamorta.

538. Digitaria sp. (*Panicum filiforme*, Roxb., vix L.), with a quite glabrous variety.—Common on the grass-heaths and in the beach-forests of Kamorta; the pilose form around the huts of the natives on Katchall.

539. Oplismenus compositus, L.—Frequent in the tropical forests, but found also in the coral-reef- and beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; (Novara 3; Jelinek).

540. Panicum glaucum, L.—Here and there on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

N. B. Dr. Diedrichsen enumerates *Pennisetum* as Nicobarese.

541. Panicum colonum, L.—Here and there along swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

542. Panicum Javanicum, Poir.—Karnicobar (Novara 1; Jelinek 70—*kujop*, inc.).

543. Panicum filipes, NE.—Locally in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Pulu Milu (Novara 2; Jelinek 199—*objuab*, inc.).

544. Panicum humile, NE.—Locally frequent in the dry grass-heaths of Kamorta.

545. Thyssanolæna acarifera, NE.—Not unfrequent in open or cleared spots in the tropical forests of Kamorta; Nankowry (Novara 5; Jelinek 135—*petal*, inc.); Karnicobar (Novara 4; Jelinek 28).

546. Isachne myosotis, NE.—Rare along a rivulet on the grass-heaths west of Enaca, Kamorta.

547. Isachne sp. (near *Panicum miliare*, L. but certainly different).—In a swampy rivulet on the grass-heaths west of Enaca, Kamorta.

548. Isachne miliacea, Roth., var. ? humilis, more slender, usually 6—8 in. high, the spikelets nearly half the size.—Frequent in swampy rivulets of the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

549. THOUAREA SARMENTOSA, Pers. (*Ornithocephalochloa arenicola,* Kurz in Trim. Journ. Bot. 1875, 332, t. 171, fig. 1—18, *teste* Oliver).—Creeping on the sand of the beaches of the western coast of Katchall; *tsigal,* inc. Katch.

550. CENTOTHECA LAPPACEA, P. B.—Frequent in the beach-, coral-reef, and tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Trice and Track (Novara 9; Jelinek 187—*upjuab,* inc.).

551. SPOROBOLUS sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

552. ARUNDO ROXBURGHII, Kth.—Frequent along marshy rivulets of the grass-heaths of Kamorta; Karnicobar, on a swampy grass plain on the northern coast (Novara 6 and 7; Hochstetter and Jelinek 16—*tap,* inc.).

553. ELEUSINE INDICA, Gærtn.—Frequent in the beach-forests, and around habitations, of Kamorta and Katchall; also here and there on the grass-heaths.

554. DACTYLOCTENIUM ÆGYPTIACUM, Willd.—Here and there on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

555. CYNODON DACTYLON, Pers.—Frequent in the grass-heaths of Kamorta, and very common around the penal settlement, where it has been sown.

556. ERIACHNE CHINENSIS, Hance.—A conspicuous constituent of the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

557. ERAGROSTIS UNIOLOIDES, P. B.—Here and there on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

558. ERAGROSTIS ZEYLANICA, NE.—Common on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

559. ERAGROSTIS PLUMOSA, Lk.—Around the huts of the natives in the beach-forests of the eastern coast of Katchall; Great Nicobar (Novara 8; Jelinek 237).

560. MANISURIS sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

561. SORGHUM MUTICUM, NE.—Common on the grass-heaths of Kamorta, growing especially luxuriantly along the outskirts of the forests.

562. CHRYSOPOGON ACICULATUS, Trin.—Not unfrequent on the dry grass-heaths of Kamorta.

563. HETEROPOGON CONTORTUS, L.—Common on the dry grass-heaths of Kamorta.

564. SPODIOPOGON sp. (villous).—Frequent along swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

565. SPODIOPOGON sp. (quite glabrous).—Karnicobar (Novara 14; Jelinek 76—*vió,* inc.).

566. SCHIZACHYRIUM BREVIFOLIUM, NE.—Here and there along steep slopes on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

567. ISCHÆMUM MUTICUM, L.—Common on the beaches and in the beach-forests of all the islands; north coast of Karnicobar (Novara 12 and

13; Hochstetter and Jelinek 29 and 61—*kijop*, *keljii*, or *tscheljii*, inc.); *auk yu ap*, inc. Katch.

568. Imperata arundinacea, Cyr.—Locally common on the dry grass-heaths of Kamorta.

*569. Saccharum officinarum, L.—Only cultivated by the natives.

570. Saccharum spontaneum, L.—Karnicobar, covering large tracts on the northern side (Novara 11; Hochstetter).

571. Dimeria sp.—Here and there on the dry grass-heaths of Kamorta, but the specimens were too old and withered for identification.

572. Bambusa vulgaris, Ræusch.—Malacca on Nankowry, probably cultivated.

573. Dinochloa Andamanica, Kurz.—Common in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; Great Nicobar (Novara 10; Jelinek 259—*komeha*, inc.).

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

574. Lycopodium phlegmaria, L.—On trees of the tropical forests of Kamorta.

575. Lycopodium laxum, Prsl.—Rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

576. Lycopodium cernuum, L. (the variety *L. curvatum*, Sw.). Frequent on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

577. Selaginella caudata, Spring.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

578. Selaginella flabellata, Sprg.—Nicobars (*teste* Sprengel).

579. Selaginella tenella, Spring. (*S. imbricata*, John Scott in Journ. Agri. Hort. Soc. Ind. 1868, 260, non Spring.).—Not unfrequent along shady slopes on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

FILICES.

580. Gleichenia dichotoma, Willd.—Common on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

581. Alsophila albo-setacea, Bedd. in litt. (*A. Mertensiana*, Metten. in Fenzl Reis. Novar. Bot. I. 221, non Kunze).—Here and there in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall; P. Milu (Novara—Jelinek—*latong*, inc.).

582. Trichomanes Javanicum, Bl.—Here and there along rocky rivulets in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

583. Trichomanes humile, Forst.—Nicobars (Novara).

584. Trichomanes Filicula, Bory.—On mossy trees, not unfrequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall.

585. Trichomanes muscoides, Sw.—On mossy tree-stems, rare in the coral-reef-forests of the eastern coast of Katchall.

586. Davallia Speluncæ, Bak.—Not unfrequent in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

587. Davallia solida, Sw.—Frequent on trees of Kamorta and Katchall.

588. Davallia elegans, Sw.—Nicobars (Novara).

589. Davallia heterophylla, Sm.—Not rare on the trunks of the screw-pines and cocoa-nut-palms in the beach-forests and on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

590. Davallia parallela, Wall.—Not unfrequent, and especially on cocoa-nut-palms, along the coast of Kamorta and Katchall; also found but scantily on screw-pines of the grass-heaths.

591. Lindsæa lanceolata, Lab.—Here and there on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

592. Lindsæa tenera, Dry.—Not unfrequent along rocky rivulets in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

593. Adiantum sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

594. Dicksonia sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

595. Pteris longifolia, L.—Nicobars (Novara).

596. Pteris repandula, Lk.—Nicobars (Novara).

597. Pteris pellucens, Hook.—Amongst coral-rocks in the tropical forests of Katchall.

598. Blechnum orientale, L.—Here and there along rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

599. Ceratopteris thalictroides, Brongn.—Here and there along swampy rivulets of the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

600. Vittaria elongata, Sw. (and the var. *V. zosteræfolia*, Bory). Rather frequent in the coral-reef and tropical, rarely in the beach-forests, of Katchall and Kamorta.

601. Antrophium callæfolium, Bl.—Not unfrequent in the coral-reef-forests of Katchall.

602. Asplenium Nidus, L.—Common in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

603. Asplenium macrophyllum, Sw.—Frequent in the tropical and coral-reef-forests of Katchall and Kamorta.

604. Asplenium (Diplazium) sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

605. Polypodium phymatodes, L.—Common in the beach-forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

606. Polypodium quercifolium, L.—Frequent on trees of the beach- and tidal forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

607. Polypodium longissimum, Bl.—A few specimens only in bushes along a swampy rivulet in the grass-heaths west of Enaca, Kamorta.

608. Polypodium irioides, Poir.—Nicobars (Novara).

609. Polypodium adnascens, Sw.—Common everywhere in all the forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

610. NEPHROLEPIS ACUTA, Prsl.—Frequent in the coral-reef- and tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

611. NEPHRODIUM DECURRENS, Bak.—Nicobars (Novara).

612. NEPHRODIUM PROPINQUUM, R. Br.—In large quantities along one of the swampy rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

613. NEPHRODIUM MOLLE, Desv.—Frequent in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

614. NEPHRODIUM PROLIXUM, Bak.—Not rare in the tropical forests of Kamorta.

615. NEPHRODIUM TRUNCATUM, Bak.—In the tropical forests of Kamorta.

616. GYMNOGRAMME sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

617. STENOCHLÆNA SCANDENS, J. Sm.—Common in all forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

618. ACROSTICHUM AUREUM, L.—Frequent in salt-marshes and tidal and mangrove swamps of all the islands ; on Kamorta it frequently recurs along the marshy fresh water rivulets on the grass-heaths.

619. LYGODIUM CIRCINNATUM, Sw.—Common in the tropical forests of Kamorta and Katchall.

620. LYGODIUM SCANDENS, Sw.—Here and there amongst long grass and shrubbery along rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

621. LYGODIUM PINNATIFIDUM, Sw.—Not unfrequent amongst long grass and shrubbery along rivulets on the grass-heaths of Kamorta.

622. OPHIOGLOSSUM PENDULUM, L.—Nicobars (Novara).

623. HELMINTHOSTACHYS ZEYLANICA, Hook.—Along a swampy rivulet below the old cattle-shed on the grass-heaths near the settlement on Kamorta ; also in the swamp on the island Milu (Diedrichsen).

624. ANGIOPTERIS sp.—Nicobars (*teste* D.).

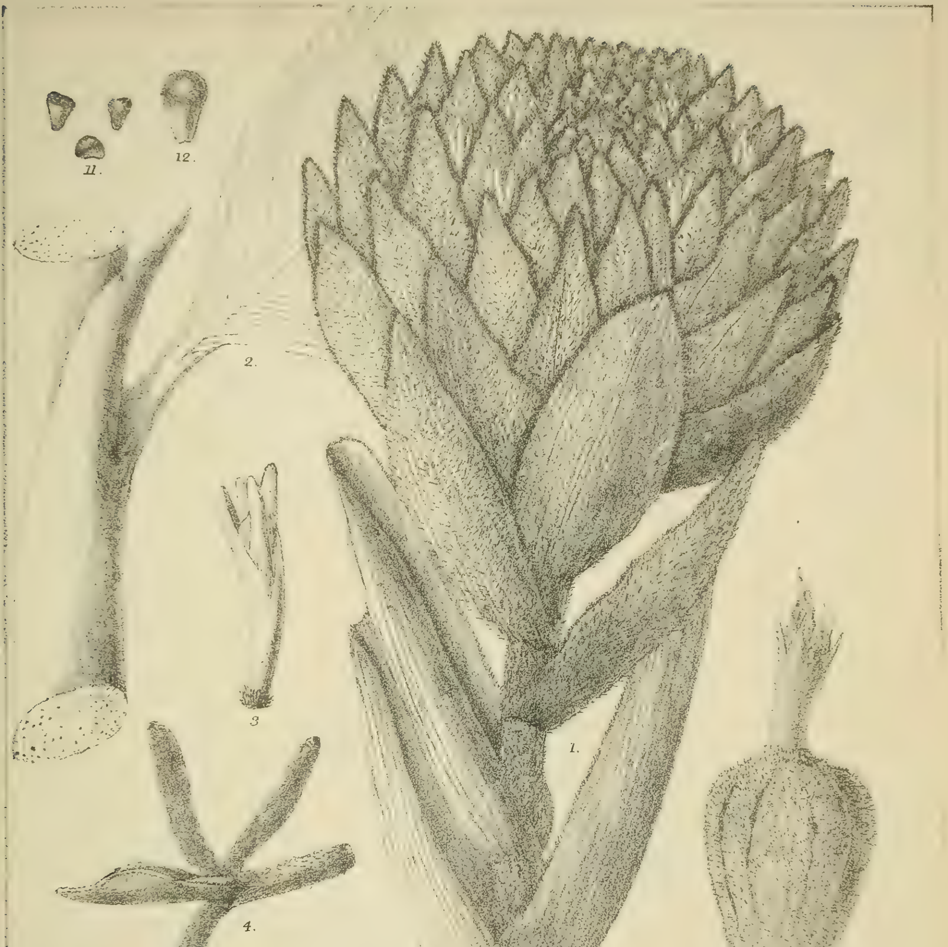
EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

Plate XII. *Amomum Fenzlii.* Fig. 1, flowering scape, nat. size (the bracts are represented by mistake as hirsute : they are glabrous except on the margins) ; fig. 2, a portion of the stem and leaf, shewing petiole and produced sheath, nat. size ; fig. 3, flower, nat. size ; fig. 4, ditto, expanded ; fig. 5, labellum, slightly enlarged ; fig. 6, genitalia and staminodes ; fig. 7, anther, from the side ; fig. 8, ditto, from behind fig. 9, staminodes ; fig. 10, fruit, nat. size ; fig. 11, seeds, nat. size ; fig. 12, ditto, slightly enlarged.

Plate XIII, Figs. 1—7. *Trichoglottis quadricornuta.* Fig. 1, flowering branch, nat. size ; fig. 2, flower from the front ; fig. 3, ditto, from behind ; fig. 4, dissection of the same ; fig. 5, the column and labellum, from the side ; fig. 6, labellum ; fig. 7, transverse section of the same made between the two pairs of horns.

Figs. 8—12. *Eulophia decipiens.* Fig. 8, flowering plant, nat. size ; fig. 9, flower from the front ; fig. 10, column and labellum, from the side ; fig. 11, labellum ; fig. 12, pollinia. (All the figures except figs. 1 and 8 more or less enlarged.)

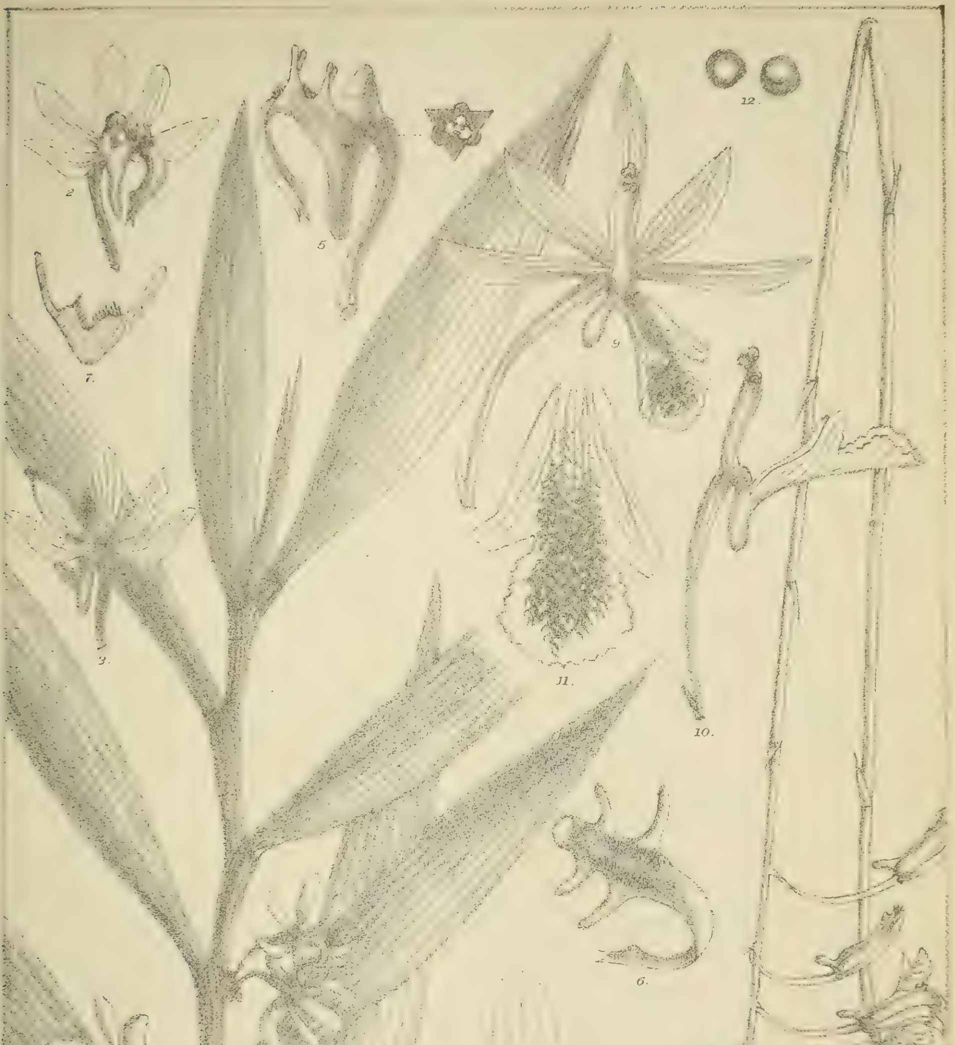
S. Kurz. Journ: As: Soc: Bengal, Vol. XLV, Pt: II. 1876.



S. Kurz, Lith:

AMOMUM FENZLII.

S KURZ. Journ: As: Soc: Bengal, Vol: XLV, Pt: II. 1876.



S. Kurz, Lith:

FIG. 1-7. TRICHOGLOTTIS QUADRICORNUTA.
FIG. 8-12. EULOPHIA DECIPIENS.